THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FENIANS

The Bubble Burst—The O'Mahony Side on the Wane—General Discontent—The Roberts Party —Sweeney to Move Before the First of May.

The bubble of Fenianism appears to have really burst. True, O'Mahony is still at Union Square, but we no longer hear of the receipt of large sums of money, no rumor of warlike preparations are afloat, no mass meetings are being or to be held, the prophecies of the arrival of Stephens and the conquest of Canada, or fighting in Ireland, in Bermuda, in Australia, in India, and the centre of Africa, have not been fulfilled, and consequently the Irish bonds are low and away below par, and even the most enthusiastic Fenians begin to lose confidence in the movement.

The principal work of the Union Square authorities at present consists in superintending a fair which is being held in Germania Hall for the benefit of the Irish State prisoners. Bond agents and cabinet officers have thrown aside the cares of state, and are there in conjunction with the ladies of the "Red Hand" Circle endeavoring by soliciting their Fenian admirers who happen to visit them to put down their names for a chance in a breastpin, a silver pitcher, or a picture of the Colonel." It is said that General Killian arrived in the city from Eastport, Maine, last evening, bringing with him the entire funds and leaving his confreres to pay their own expenses on the little excursion back. The rank and file are disgusted at the conduct of the leaders, and probably hence, or ward there will be a very sensible diminution in the receipts of the Treasury Department.

Letters daily go to the headquarters of the O'Mahony party demanding their money, which they allege to have given under the expectation that hostilities were to be commenced a month ago; but the followers of the Head Centre very soon eject the disaffected parties, and send them howling into East Seventeenth street. Hundreds of others would make similar demands and they not been intimidated by the cries of "British Spy" and "traitors to Ireland," with which the officials of the Moffat Mansion assail every one who happens to differ from them.

The Roberts-Sweeney men are making very serious preparations for a march on Canada. They keep their movements entirely secret, and they solicit not money but cartridges, No. 58, of which they say they require about 5,000,000. Before two weeks the party shall have taken some definite action. Sweeney intends to "move" about the first of May, and promises "victory" or "death." General Mullen, who adhered to the Union Square colors, has resigned his position there, and left for the West, where it is said he delivers lectures pronouncing the whole thing a "humbug." Still O'Mahony has a few adherents left, but the great majority now seem to look to Roberts as the only hope of Ireland and Fenianism.—*New York Tribune*

The Fenian Fleet.

WHERE IS IT, AND WHEN IS IT LIKELY TO SAIL?—ONE OF THE SAILORS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER—THE PROSPECT NEARER THAN A WEEK AGO.

This afternoon a collusion case came up before United States Commissioner Osborn, in which Judge Beebe of counsel on one of the parties moved for an adjournment to Monday morning.

Mr. Dennis McMahon, counsel for the other side, objected to the adjournment on the ground that he had a witness who might be called away before Monday, in which event he would be left without a witness.

Both counsel argued the subject with great energy and warmth, when the Commissioner said he would examine the witness, and see what probability there was of his going away. The witness, a middle-aged Irishman was then called and sworn, when the following examination took place:—

What is your name? My name is Edward Hallyer.

What is your business? I am a seafaring man, sir.

Are you now shipped on board of any ship? I am not, sir.

Are you going to leave this district before Monday? I don't know, sure; I'm going to Staten Island this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Are you likely so ship to-day? I don't know, sir; it depends on my landlord, how much I owe him.

If you go to sea, won't you ship—won't you sign the articles before you go? I'm under oath not to tell you.

What is the prospect of your going before Monday? I don't know, sir.

Is the prospect of your going any nearer than it was a week ago? It is much nearer, sir.

I suppose you are connected with the Fenians? (No response from the witness.)

The Commissioner said he would adjourn the examination to Monday morning, as the circumstance of the probability of the witness being absent was not known to the law. The question thereupon was asked by some of the spectators, Where is the Fenian fleet? When is it going to start, and where from?—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Saturday.*

Border Fenians—Movements of the United States Authorities.

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., April 21.—United States troops now guard the American side of the bridge between Calais and St. Stephens. Vigilance here has not at all relaxed, but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

Many of the Fenians were on this side to-day, watching the volunteers drill.

The new barracks erecting for the regulars is nearly a mile from the town.

General Doyle, it is said, will make St. Stephens his headquarters.

THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

Whatever the instructions from Washington may be, the United States authorities are certainly in a great flurry. They are continually going from one to another, and hourly consultations are in progress. The officials of the Customs department are most uncommunicative, and an outsider has to draw inferences from what is actually passing before his eyes. One would suppose that the instructions of the United States Government were not of a character, at this present time of peace and with our republican simplicity in matters of state, to warrant the withholding of an answer from a natural question to these officials from any citizen. A want of courtesy of this nature has prevented me from giving to your readers before this the following circular, addressed to the Collector at this port:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1866.—Sir:—I am advised through the State Department that a scheme is on foot by the Fenians threatening to violate the neutrality law, and that men and arms are passing through your port for this purpose You will exercise due vigilance in preventing, by all lawful means within the scope of your official duties, any infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and when you have any doubt as to your authority or official duty, confer with the United States District Attorney of your judicial district, and be governed by his advice.

"H. McCULLOCH, secretary of the Treasury."

There is every reason to believe that the branches of the Government, the Departments of State, of War, of the Navy, and of the Treasury, are not harmonious on the question which now puzzles them all for action and solution. The seizure of the Fenian schooner *Pray*, her release by the Customs Department, her subsequent seizure by the naval authorities, and the seizure of the reputed Fenian schooner *Perseverance*, and the conflicting exhibits of authorities prove the fact. I might here state that General Killian, who claims the possession of his vessel by reason of his just rights as an American citizen who has committed no breach of the laws, now threatens to appeal to President Johnson himself, demanding the interference of the Chief Executive to restore his property to him.

The steamer brought with General Meade, a detachment of the 3d Regular Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Preble, in Portland harbor. She takes the company now at Fort Sullivan, and with all the force will proceed to Calais, where she is to disembark them for duty at that point. Report also has it that the whole available force in the department of the General is ordered here without delay.

The meaning of the movement is variously interpreted. The Fenians say that the arrival of English men-of-war in these waters is a menace which the United States are preparing for. Another interpretation is that the United States are determined to enforce the neutrality laws, which, from the situation of affairs, are threatened with infringement. Whatever the true reason may be, the following fact may assist to a better comprehension of it. The General soon after his arrival was waited upon by the Collector of the Port, whom he ordered to hold the two seized schooners at all hazards, and that if their detention could not be effected otherwise, he would proclaim martial law.

Three English war vessels arrived yesterday and have gone up the St. Croix river and Passamaquoddy bay. One of these is the frigate *Duncan*, of eighty-four guns, flagship of the squadron on this coast. She has on board Admiral Sir James Hope of the Royal Navy. The *Duncan* also brings the 22d Regiment of British infantry, from Malta, whose strength is variously estimated at from seven hundred to a thousand men. One of the other vessels brings a battery or battalion of artillery from Halifax to St. John. It should be stated that the presence of the 22d Regiment cannot be considered as an entirely hostile matter. The regiment was due for some time in New Brunswick where it was ordered to relieve the 15th Regiment ordered to Bermuda in accordance with the usual changes and transfers in the service.

It will be remembered that the Fenian schooner *Pray* was captured by the revenue officers a few days ago, on suspicion of having a large cargo of arms belonging to the Fenians. She was detained but a few hours, and afterwards released. It was reported that her cargo, which consisted, undoubtedly, of arms and ammunition, was being discharged in small boats, which were rowed along the coast. The commander of the English war ship *Pylades* then came on board the American boat *Wincoski*, and, on certain representations being made by him to the captain of the latter vessel the Fenian schooner was again detained under the guns of the American man-of-war. The cause of her detention, however, is believed to be an order from Washington.

EXECUTION.

The Paul-Munday Murder—Buser and Houser Hanged—Their Last Night on Earth—They Protest their Innocence to the Last—Scene at the Gallows.

From the Pittsburg Commercial 21st.

It is not long ago since we recorded the execution of three wretched human beings in Pittsburg for the commission of the highest crime against the law known in this State. The intense excitement which their death upon the gallows created then was barely greater than that produced by the trial, conviction, and hanging of Daniel Buser and John B. Houser, at Ebensburg, Cambria county, for the wilful and deliberate murder of Miss Mary Paul and her niece, Miss Cassie Munday. The crime for which these two miserable men yesterday afternoon suffered the extreme penalty of the law, was characterized by the utmost heartlessness, and shocked the public mind for miles around the locality where the deed was committed.

The circumstances of the case were peculiarly aggravating, and stirred up a lively determination among the people to see the ends of justice satisfied in the execution of the perpetrators. To this end the officers of the law were greatly assisted in ferreting out the murderers, and although a long period elapsed before they discovered the real criminals, and many and various obstacles beset them in tracing out the proofs of their awful crime, they at last succeeded, and have brought two cold-blooded wretches to justice and condign punishment.

THE MURDERED FEMALES.

Miss Mary Paul was a maiden lady of some seventy years old, who resided on a little farm in a retired part of Croyle township, Cambria county, in this State. The farm-house was situated on a road not very frequently traveled, and presented to the mind of a murderer many advantages for the taking of human life, without running too many risks of being detected. It was a lonely situation, distant from any other dwelling, and its sole occupants were a feeble old woman and her niece, a girl of seventeen years, either of whom would be utterly powerless in the hands of two such monsters as Buser and Houser were shown to have been.

For many years Miss Paul had lived a life of comparative seclusion in this place and during that time rumor said that she had accumulated a considerable amount of money, which was carefully secluded in the old farm-house. The old lady was a woman of extremely frugal habits, and possessed many estimable qualities, for which she was highly esteemed by the farmers' families in the country surrounding. She was exemplary in all her conversation and conduct, and regarded with veneration by many of the young people among her neighbors for the motherly counsel and Christian advice which from time to time she was wont to extend them. Of her personal history there appears to have been little known, except that she had a family of relatives living in Cambria township, in the same county—the family of her niece, Miss Kate Munday, who lived with her for the purpose of learning how to weave. Miss Paul was intelligent, active, and industrious for one of her age, and herself tilled a small patch of ground adjoining her house, upon the proceeds of which she in part subsisted, and occasionally realized an insignificant pecuniary profit. It is said that she was questioned once about her means, but she proved to be decidedly reticent, and, further than people could judge from her quiet exterior life, there is absolutely nothing known about her.

The idle rumor that she was a "miser," and possessed large wealth which she had hoarded up for long years," and "buried beneath her house," and other similar stories of a similar character were put in circulation about the poor old lady, whose whole fortune in reality consisted only of her little farm and a few spare dollars she had managed to accumulate to sustain life in its decline, when she would no longer be able to work in her little garden patch, and must needs have the means to procure food and raiment. These rumors were not believed by intelligent people who knew her best and were able to judge more correctly of her character and financial status. But a few ignorant minds naturally grasped the idea as well founded, without stopping to inquire into the facts of the case and stories were often concocted and circulated about the old lady, so that she almost seemed to them a second "Mother Fadet, with her 'little cricket.'"

Her niece, Miss Munday, had so far succeeded in acquiring a practical knowledge of weaving that she was about to return to her father's in Cambria township, and was actually counting the days for her joyful return home when her young life was suddenly and brutally ended.

AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

On the night of the 10th instant, Buser made an attempt to commit suicide, and nearly succeeded in accomplishing his design. By some means he succeeded in obtaining a small piece of tin, apparently belonging to a blacking box lid, and while the attention of his keeper, who remained in the hall of the prison, was engaged, he cut a large vein in one of his arms. He then laid down on his bed and apparently fell asleep. Some minutes afterwards he arose, and, upon gaining the floor, he fell forward on his face. The noise of the fall alarmed Sheriff Myers, who resides in the jail building, and, upon hurrying to the cell, discovered Buser lying on the floor apparently in a dying condition. The Sheriff immediately bound up the wounded arm, and despatched a messenger for a physician, but upon the arrival of the latter he pronounced the case hopeless. Restoratives, however, were administered, and after working with Buser for nearly six hours, they succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

A LETTER FROM BUSER.

The next morning four letters were observed tied to the end of a string suspended from the wall. These letters were directed to various parties; one of them was addressed to Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Ebensburg, and is the most important. Considerable interest appears to be attached to it by many who receive it in the light of a dying declaration. It is as follows:—

EBENSBURG, April 7, 1866.—Mr. Wilson:—They think they have the ones that done this deed, but God forbid. They have not. Those that done this are far away. Now, good sense and reason will tell you that we are not the men, and in particular poor Houser. He don't know anything about it whatever. You will bear in mind I have always told you that we had no hand in killing those poor women, and I tell you so again. We had no hand in killing them. I will tell you, though, what we did do: I gave to George Blanchard my draft or map. He lost the one he had. He had one of the same kind as mine, and he told me he lost his in the woods, and it he lost his the time he was up here or not I cannot say. He got out (of the penitentiary) before I did, and he knew of the thing as well as I, and I met him on Troy Hill on Sunday, the 21st day of May, and he wanted to know if I was going to come up here. I told him that I had sworn off going on the cruise, and he wanted me to give him my map, but I did not give it to him. Then we set to meet again on the 1st of June, and again on the 6th, and on the afternoon of the 6th, I gave to him my map. Now I will tell you that the men that were seen by James Cooper, they were the ones. They had a carpet sack, but no box. Now, Mr. Wilson, the time that Mrs Graham saw us go away was on the 15th of June; then we had started for Oil City. Now, please take notice, I made it my business to stay in Allegheny from the 2d of June till the 9th, because I did know that the robbery was to go on on the 7th of June. Now you see that I was at home at the time, and I done all this behind poor Houser's back. So you see he don't know anything of the matter whatever. He is innocent indeed, and as for him being up here hunting is all a humbug, for I know it the best. He never was up here in all his life till the Sheriff fetched him here. This is the honest truth. And now if Mary Miller can recollect that I had to go to Pittsburg on the 6th of June to meet a man. I went on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, for I was to meet him (Blanchard) from his return but I have not seen him since, and I never heard anything of the robbery. I bought the German paper and I never found anything in it, and I thought he gave it up and had not done anything.

DANIEL BUSER.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The scaffold was modelled on a principle similar to the one used at the recent executions in this city, with the exception of the drop, which was thirty inches of thirteen inches. It was constructed about the immediate supervision of sheriff Myers, who is by trade a carpenter. Owing to the narrow dimensions of the jail yard, the scaffold was erected in a vacant lot adjoining the Court House. The enclosure was about forty by sixty feet. The ropes were manufactured by Mr. Frank Bopp, of Reserve township, near Allegheny city.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

About seven o'clock a guard, consisting of thirty men, armed with muskets, were stationed around the court house and jail, and the avenues leading to these buildings. The entrance to the jail was also guarded, and no person was permitted to enter, unless having urgent business with the Sheriff. Mr. Myers had removed his family from the building, and everything betokened that a solemn tragedy was about to be enacted. The scaffold had been completed and tested and found to be admirably suited to the purpose for which it was intended. It was located directly under the windows of the cell in which the culprits were confined, and the cross-beam was plainly discernible to them.

THE PRISONERS.

The condemned men passed the earlier portion of the night in devotional exercises with their spiritual advisers, Father Christy and others. About 10 o'clock Houser laid down on his bed, and slept soundly until morning. Buser retired about 12 o'clock, but his slumber was not so quiet and undisturbed as that of his companion. They arose about 7 o'clock, and partook of a light breakfast, and at 8 o'clock were joined by the clergymen who had labored so zealously for their spiritual welfare. Religious services were then resumed and continued for several hours. The prisoners, although still protesting their innocence, expressed themselves ready to meet their God, and manifested a desire to have the execution proceeded with at as early an hour as possible. Their calm and collected appearance, and the serenity with which they spoke of their approaching death, was evidence to the minds of their spiritual advisers that their labors of love had been rewarded.

THE EXECUTION.

Precisely at 12 o'clock sheriff Myers visited the prisoners in their cells, and informed them that their last hour had arrived. While Buser was being pinioned he asked the Sheriff if he would be permitted to speak from the scaffold. The Sheriff inquired what he wished to say, when he replied that he wanted to declare publicly that Houser had not, in any way, been connected with the crime for which he was about to suffer. Mr. Myers told him that he had already stated that frequently, and that a mere repetition of it would have no effect upon the minds of the public. Buser conversed on the subject with Father Christy, who also recommended him not to speak, unless he had a confession to make. He then stated that his only object was to assert Houser's innocence, but it his best friends on earth were opposed to it he would desist. He also reiterated his former statements in regard to himself, and said that he had nothing further to say.

The prisoners were then taken from their cells to the scaffold, Father Christy walking by the side of Buser, and Father Giles with Houser. They were attired in the same clothing they wore in the prison during their incarceration. Buser being dressed in black cloth coat, grey pants, white shirt, and gaiter shoes. Houser was similarly attired, with the exception that he wore a pair of soldier's pants. Their clothing was much the worse for wear, in fact, they presented a very shabby appearance. Upon their arrival at the scaffold, they both knelt down, when the impressive funeral service of the Catholic Church was performed by the attending clergyman. The condemned men appeared to realize their position, but neither of them exhibited the least sign of fear. During the service Buser moved his lips as if in prayer, while Houser listened attentively, but made no outward demonstration.

Upon the conclusion of the service, the condemned men kissed the clergyman and sheriff Myers, when they seated themselves on chairs, which had been placed on the platform and the sheriff bound their legs securely with straps of muslin. They then arose, and the ropes were placed around their necks. Houser noticing Dr. Bunn, the Jail Physician, among the spectators, motioned for him to come upon the scaffold, when he bade him an affectionate farewell and kissed him. The sheriff then covered their heads with white muslin caps, and walking down the steps of the scaffold, placed his foot upon the trigger, and the unfortunate men were launched into eternity. The knot on Houser's neck slipped around to the back of his head, and the fall completely dislocated his neck, causing almost instant death. Buser struggled violently for about two minutes, and died of strangulation. The execution took place within ten minutes from the time the condemned left their cells and fifteen minutes afterwards Drs. R. S. Bunn and William Lemmon pronounced them both dead. They were left hanging an hour, when they were cut down and placed in neat pine coffins which had been prepared for their reception. The physicians had at first intended to make a post mortem examination of their remains, but they afterwards concluded not to do so. The coffins were then placed in a wagon and conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery, located at the outskirts of the town, where the deceased had expressed a desire to be buried. A large crowd of persons who had congregated in front of the prison followed the wagon to the cemetery and witnessed the burial.

The execution throughout was admirably conducted, and great credit is due to Sheriff Myers and his deputies for the manner in which they perfected their arrangements and carried them out.

The number of persons admitted to witness the execution was limited to forty, including the jury. The spectators consisted of the Sheriffs of the adjoining counties, a few prominent citizens of the town, and the representatives of the press. As these were the first executions that have ever occurred in Cambria county, the Sheriff was besieged with applications for tickets of admission, but he refused in nearly every instance.

Mr. Munday, father of one of the victims of the cruel murder, asked for permission to witness the execution, but his request was not granted. He appeared to be very much disappointed at the refusal, and did not leave the vicinity until informed that the sentence of the law had been carried into effect. His wife and niece of the murdered girl accompanied him.

In order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who have expressed a desire to see the scaffold, the sheriff has concluded not to remove it for some time, and it is possible that the scaffold upon which Buser and Houser were hanged will hereafter be numbered among the attractions of the beautiful village of Ebensburg.

The Official Vote in Connecticut.

The official declaration of the vote in the recent Connecticut election shows that Mr. English received 43,438 votes, Mr. Hawley 43,975, and there were 4 (four) scattering votes. Hawley's majority, 533. The Hartford *Times* (Democratic) says:—"The average majority is 1002. Mr. Hawley, the lowest on his ticket, runs nearly 500 behind the average of his associates, after all the reduction of that average caused by Mr. Winchester's local unpopularity. On the other hand, Mr. English, the Democratic nominee for Governor, runs nearly 300 ahead of most of his associates on the ticket. The differences are exceedingly rare, if not unparalleled in Connecticut elections, and may be regarded as significant."

An Alleged Chilian Privateer Afloat.

It has been discovered that a vessel named *La Orientai* has sailed from this port, as is alleged, for Chili. She cleared on the 6th inst., for Buenos Ayres, and attracted no suspicion while she lay here. She sailed on the 9th, and on the 12th orders were received from Washington to detain her for examination, information having been given by the Spanish authorities which justified this proceeding.

The vessel was then on her way to her destination. It is stated that she was built for river service in South America, is on perfectly legitimate business, and has not the remotest connection with the Chilian war.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—It has been remarked that Queen Marie Amelie and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who both died on the same day, were also born on a 26th of April, but at an interval of one year between them.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PRISON.

Fortress Monroe—A View of Jeff. Davis Taking His Morning Walk—Prison Life of the Traitor—Some of His Views of His Contemporaries.

From Richmond I went down the river to Fortress Monroe. On the way objects of interest were pointed out—Fort Darling, Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, Harrison's Landing, City Point, Jamestown, the first white settlement in the New World, Newport News, etc. Upon introduction I obtained a pass to enter the Fortress, where I had not been many hours, when I met the great Rebel chief, Jeff. Davis, face to face, while he was taking his usual daily walk on the ramparts, under escort of an officer by his side, and two armed soldiers behind him; and I had a good view of him as he passed me.

He was well dressed, had a light-colored felt hat, and new boots. His eye was clear and bright, his step firm, and his bearing as proud as a Roman conqueror. He is indulged in this recreation every day, and is apparently cheerful and free from care. During these walks he frequently recites scraps of Latin and Greek poetry. He is privileged with the use of the fine library of the Fortress, and is permitted to write, of course under inspection of the commanding officer.

He is a great smoker, and when in his apartment employs his time in writing, reading, and praying. Alternately he is very quiet and pious, and festive and boisterous. He freely expresses his opinions about the generals and leaders on both sides. He thinks McClellan was our greatest general, and says Grant is no soldier, nothing but a butcher; Lincoln was a good-natured man, but a tiresome; Andrew Johnson is pretty smart, and inclined to do the fair thing so far as he can, but he is not a great man.

He thinks his capture was very unjust, as he was fairly paroled by the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and says that if he had any idea of being taken he could easily have made his escape. He was terribly enraged at what Foote, of Mississippi, said of him, and declared that Foote was a "constitutional liar"—that he "had often told him so;" said he was glad when he made his escape from the Confederacy, and that he "gave orders to let him go, and not to stop him," adding, "I was glad to get rid of such a nuisance."

"The Duke of Marlborough," Jeff says, "deserted his sovereign, fought successfully under the banners of another prince, and his name has come down in history as one of the noblest men, and greatest of generals of his time. But Marshal Ney, one of Napoleon's famous generals, who, after the banishment of Napoleon to Elba, gave in his adhesion to the ruling powers, and again joined his chief on his return, was, after his final overthrow, taken and shot as a traitor."

His commentary upon these historic facts was this:—"*Treason never prospers*—for when it does, none dare call it *treason*."

It is of no consequence to any one to know from what source or by what means I derive my information concerning the sayings and doings of this bold, bad man. I can only say the recital is perfectly true, and to be relied upon.—*N. Y. Times.*

VISIT TO SANTA ANNA.

A Sandusky Boy Breakfasts with Him.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* publishes an interesting letter from a Sandusky boy, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and now a midshipman in the Navy, whose vessel, the *Swatara*, recently touched at St. Thomas. We copy the following:—

"On the 11th, five of us midshipmen went up by Santa Anna's residence, hoping to get a sight of the noted General. As good luck would have it, one of the sudden rain-storms peculiar to the tropics came on just as we were opposite his house, and observing our condition, an American, who appears to be the General's *Major Domo*, came out and invited us to enter, a proposition which we gladly accepted. We were shown into a kind of parlor, most beautifully furnished with Brussels carpets, six large-sized mirrors, splendid furniture in the way of chairs, tables, sofas, etc., and marble statuary in abundance. While we were looking at everything with true Yankee inquisitiveness, the General sent in his Major Domo to invite two of us to take breakfast with him, but as there were five of us the Major decided that we should draw lots for the honor. He accordingly produced two handkerchiefs, and tying a knot in the corner of one, placed all four corners of one and one corner of the other together, and invited us to draw, after the manner of drawing straws. I was unlucky enough not to draw either the knot or the single handkerchief, and therefore couldn't go in; but I didn't regret it, as he shortly after requested the remainder of us to wait and take coffee with him, which proposition we were nothing loath to accept, as we cannot drink coffee with Santa Anna every day. As soon as breakfast was over (it ought to have been called dinner, for it was 12 o'clock M., and they had everything that we would have at that meal, though cooked in Mexican style) we went in, and after being separately introduced to the General, took our seats at the table. We attempted a conversation with him, but found he could speak nothing but Spanish. There were several at the table besides ourselves viz., an American, a Dane, a Mexican or two, and a Carthagenian. There was also a Spaniard from Peru, Senor Lozano, a dark-looking man who is a poet. He was the only celebrity besides the General and ourselves(!) The coffee was served up in the finest Sevres china, on a silver salver, the largest I ever saw. After coffee came wine and cigars. The American acted as interpreter, and we managed to get along very well. The General looks like a very fine old man; is 68 years old, with hair of a dark brown, and appears to be in perfect health. He does not wear spectacles, and seems likely to retain his sight for many years yet. After cigars we made a graceful adieu, which was rendered by the interpreter as only an expression of that sort can be rendered, in the most flowing of Spanish sentences. It made me stare to hear our short speech translated into words as long as the moral law, and as only a Spanish-born could express it, for the poet acted as our interpreter, and he did get it off well, too. I wanted to pat him on the back. It pleased the General amazingly, too, and he returned it in true Hidalgo style, saying that everything he possessed was ours, and we could make ourselves at home, etc. I forgot to mention that he proposed a toast to us during the meal, viz.: that we might all become Admirals. After everything was said and done, and we could find no excuse for staying any longer, we took our departure, well pleased with our day's adventures. In fact, I think I never passed a more singularly agreeable day in my life."

The Danger from Cholera.

The physicians who have examined the cases of sickness on board the *Virginia*, say that there is no doubt that it is cholera, but add the assurance that they do not think there is any danger of a communication of the pestilence from the vessel to the city.

The Albany *Journal* comments on this as follows:—"Of course, in the light of all scientific experience, this conclusion is pure nonsense. The cholera travels in waves of the atmosphere. It is an impalpable, intangible, but potent malaria, which casts its baneful seeds upon the currents of the wind, and travels whithersoever they will bear it. The danger is in the fact that the advance wave has broken upon our coast. There are others rolling on behind it, and we must be prepared to find that they have overleaped the feeble barriers of quarantine, swept past the insufficient obstacles that will be opposed to them by the Sanitary Board of the metropolis, and deluged the land with disease."

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Orchestra* writes, March 27th:—"No change at the Opera Comique. M. Flotow's new opera is getting on rapidly, and Gounod's charming work. *La Colombe* will be given in about a fortnight. At the Lyrique *Don Juan* and *Les Joyeuses Commeres* are nearly ready. *La Fiance d'Abydos* has been replaced on the bills, and met with fair success, Madlle Daram, a young and very promising artist, taking the part originally sustained by Mme Carvalho."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Collectorship of the First, Second, and Third Districts.

It is reported that Colonel William A. Gray, of Philadelphia ex-inspector of streets in your city, is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Pennsylvania, in place of John H. Dichl, who has held the office for several years. Colonel Gray has been here, and his claims are strongly urged.

Colonel D. W. C. Baxter, 72d Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves, of your city, is being strongly pushed for Collector of Revenue, Third District Pennsylvania, in place of William J. Wainwright, present incumbent. It was announced some time since that Colonel S. M. Zulick had been appointed, which was incorrect, as Colonel Zulick does not reside in the District, which was unfavorable to him.

Simon Cameron is here, working to defeat the confirmation of General Knipe, lately appointed Postmaster at Harrisburg, but the prospect looks favorable to Knipe, and it is thought he will go through.

The Collectorship of the First District is unsettled, and it is "hung up" at the White House. Samuel J. Randall, Representative from the First District, has been the prime mover in pushing Sloanaker's claims, in consideration of Sloanaker using his office and influence to secure Randall's re-election.

Sale of Marine Hospitals.

The President has signed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell at public auction such Marine Hospital buildings and lands appertaining thereto as he may deem advisable, provided that the Hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine, shall not be sold or leased, nor shall any hospital be sold or leased where no other suitable or sufficient hospital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients. The Secretary is also authorized to sell at public auction such of the revenue cutters as he shall find ill adapted to the purpose of the revenue service, and to expend the proceeds in the purchase or construction of other vessels better suited to the wants of the service.

Our Financial Condition.

There are now in the Treasury one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and all warrants for army pay are in, and drafts for the same are being issued for payment up to the close of the present fiscal year, ending June 30. All Government securities are at par and above six per cent., and the financial affairs of the Government are so prosperous that if Congress shall not embarrass the Treasury by voting away the public funds injudiciously, to indemnify claims for losses incurred in the late Rebellion, or some such questionable purpose, the Secretary of Treasury has hopes of negotiating the five per cent. loan at par.

The Mexican Question—Withdrawal of the French Forces.

The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State on Saturday. It is said that he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non intervention as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and engages to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments; one of them next November, and the others in May and November, 1867. The full and final correspondence between the two Governments which led to this important result will, it is expected, be sent to the House of Representatives this week, in answer to a call recently made on the Department of State on motion of Mr. McKee, of Kentucky.

Neutrality—The Chilian and Fenian Difficulties.

The Secretary of State in February last writing to the late Daniel S. Dickinson in relation to the steamer *Meteor*, which was seized and prevented from being used as a Chilian privateer against Spain, said:—"The President is determined that the neutrality laws of the United States shall be administered in good faith, with entire fairness." The principle thus announced will, there is no doubt, be as strictly applied in preserving the peace between Great Britain and the United States should the Fenians seriously endanger it.

Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee will probably report Robert Dale Owen's plan for reconstruction to-morrow. It contemplates universal suffrage in 1875, and a change in the basis of representation in 1870, when it can be done upon a legitimate census.

Generals En Route.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton left Norfolk for Newbern yesterday.

Southern Dignitaries.

Robert E. Lee is expected here in a few days, and his secesh friends are making due preparations to show him marked attention. Mayor-elect Monroe and Alderman-elect Nixon, of New Orleans, who have not been permitted to exercise their functions on account of their connection with the Rebellion, are here getting their pardons.

Masonic Visitation.

President Johnson, who is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has invited the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction to visit him.

Financial.

The disbursements and transfers by the Treasury Department last week amounted to $10,348,077.

Cash in Hand.

Treasurer Spinner had in his cash vaults, Saturday noon, legal-tender notes, fractional currency, gold, silver, and other cash, amounting to $95,918,471.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue on Saturday last were $411,418'08, and for the week ending on that day $3,464,194'58.

From General Grant.

General Grant, prior to his departure for Richmond, issued a special order to General Foster for the protection of the Union citizens of Florida from the cruelties and injustice practised upon them under the cover of the State laws.

A Richmond Dinner Party.

A correspondent at Richmond states that the Lieutenant-General, his wife, and wife's father, Colonel Badeau, Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law, the City Postmaster, with several others, to the number of twenty, sat down to a dinner given in honor of the party by the proprietors of the Spotswood House. Senator Yates and ex-Governer Wood, and Mrs. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, are there, the guests of Colonel Loomis. Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, is also at Richmond.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.—General James B. Steadman and General J. S. Fullerton, Commissioners appointed by the President to visit the Southern States, accompanied by Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and other officers of the same institution, arrived here to-day from Norfolk, where they have been having interviews with the municipal officers and the citizens of that city and Portsmouth. They called upon Major-General Miles, commanding the District, and were furnished with conveyances to visit Hampton, Statetown, and the freedmen inhabiting those villages. An extended examination was made into their condition under the present working of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the evidence of all the accessible land-owners and farmers living in this section of the Peninsula was taken, with a view of ascertaining the actual practical results of the Bureau and the prevalent opinion existing in regard to it. Generals Steadman and Fullerton return to Norfolk this evening, and from thence intend making an extended tour along the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

The gunboat *Ascutney* arrived in the harbor late this afternoon, towing a naval storeship intended for the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth ferry has been unconditionally turned over to its owners by Colonel A. P. Blunt, Acting Quartermaster, in accordance with instructions from the Quartermaster-General.

It is understood that the Light House Bureau has inaugurated measures to rebuild the Light House at Wade's Point, at the mouth of the Pasquotank river, and the Croatan Light near Roanoke island, North Carolina. A new light is proposed to be established at the mouth of the North river, Congress having appropriated $10,000 some time ago for this purpose.

The election of municipal officers in Portsmouth, Va., which took place about two weeks since, having resulted in no choice, by reason of the untimely and unlawful closing of the polls in one of the wards, it will be held again to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Chamber of Commerce have adopted, and telegraphed to the California delegation in Congress, resolutions requesting, under a suspension of the rules, the passage of a law making it a felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine within the United States on American vessels.

The California, Oregon, and Mexican Steamship Company will inaugurate a line of steamers between San Francisco and the mouth of the Colorado river on the 15th of May.

The Coroner's jury on the inquest held on the the bodies of Samuel Knight and ten others, killed by the late explosion, found that their deaths were caused by the explosion of nitro-glycerine contained in a wooden box which arrived on the steamer *Sacramento* on the 13th inst., addressed to W. H. Mills, Los Angelos, and that no mark indicated its character. The jury express the opinion that the shipper is guilty of manslaughter, and should be prosecuted. They acquit the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., of all blame.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.—The weather is unsettled. Wind from the south and east.

Three schooners bound to Charleston, S. C., sailed yesterday afternoon, but came back during the night, and reported the wind dead ahead, and a heavy sea running at the Capes.

The steamer *James Stevens* arrived here this morning from Savannah, short of coal, bound to New York.

Steamer *Ella*, recently arrived from Savannah, Ga., sailed for New York last night.

The British brig *Ella*, Steele, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Norfolk, light.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Arrived, steamers *Moneka*, from Charleston; *Saratoga*, from Richmond. Barques *A. S. Bell*, from Cardenas; *Mayflower*, from Mayaquez; *Catharina*, from Antwerp; *Golden Fleece*, from Ponce; *Orixa*, from Callao; *E. Wright*, from Cardenas. Brigs *Aurali*, from Sagua; *Zercon*, from Rio Janeiro; *Los Arrigos*, from Para.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

City Tax on National Banks—Death of a Catholic Priest—Civil Rights, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The First National Bank of Baltimore has filed a bill of equity in the Superior Court to restrain the city authorities from taxing the stock of said bank, which the city claims the right and power to do. This suit involves principles of great importance to all National Banks.

Rev. Lawrence McCauley, Catholic priest, rector of St. Peter's Church, died on Saturday.

Two new cases under the Civil Rights bill are now pending in our Courts, and many others are likely to occur.

The U. S. Gunboat James Adger.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The United States gunboat *James Adger*, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst., arrived at this port to day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Cotton is quiet at 37c for Middlings. Flour has declined 5@10c; sales of 6500 bbls. at $6 60@8 60 for State; $8 00@12 for Ohio; $6 65@8 60 for Western; $9 00@16 25 for Southern; and $7 75@12 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork steady; sales of 1200 bbls. at $38 62½ for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Common Sense and Cholera.

From the Tribune.

Mr Acton, at the meeting of the Board of Health four days ago, inquired how it happened that the steamship *Virginia* was allowed to come up the Bay with the cholera on board. We have seen no satisfactory answer to this question, and, still less, any reasonable explanation why the ship was permitted to lie off Staten Island from Wednesday evening till the next morning. The assurance that hereafter the duty of the Health Officers will be properly discharged is very well; but let us hope that we may not have to regret that the stable door was not shut before the horse was stolen.

The learned doctors are still disagreed whether cholera is contagious or infectious, and in the meantime the pestilence stalks from country to country, and hurries thousands to their graves. While the question is in dispute, common sense may be permitted to have a hearing. The disease breaks out on board two steamships sailing from a healthy port, and in the course of twelve days makes fearful havoc. Both these ships belong to the same line, are constructed in the same manner, having a lower deck below the water-line, which no ventilation can reach except through windsails, and where from a thousand to twelve hundred human creatures are huddled, breathing, over and over again, the poisonous exhalations from their own bodies. In any other than a cholera season, the report on the arrival of the vessels would have been, without a doubt, a large percentage of deaths from ship fever or smallpox. In a cholera season the disease inevitably generated—whether spontaneously, or from contagious infection, is practically of no importance—takes the form of cholera.

The circumstances were favorable to the development of pestilence, wherever it comes from. Cholera does not break out in ships going from countries where it does not exist, but in those countries where it is prevalent. It got on board the *England* and the *Virginia*, and it would get on shore to propagate itself, if it found again the favoring circumstances. These are scattered in abundance all over this city. This is common sense, and of far more value than volumes of medical theory. Had the *Virginia* and the *England* had decent accommodation for their human freight, instead of stowing them away like dunnage in the hold, they might have crossed the ocean as other vessels did, at the same time, without an outbreak of any disease whatever.

As it was, no other result was possible, and the pestilence took that form which, from some unknown case, it was now certain to take. The only thing to be done, if that is possible, is to confine it to that locality, prevent its further propagation, and destroy its germ. At least this can be attempted; and to neglect such a measure of precaution is simply criminal. No ship from Europe should be allowed to enter this port without careful examination; and, if she has the cholera on board should be strictly quarantined. It may be safely taken for granted that no vessels like the *Virginia* and *England* will cross the ocean this summer without bringing the cholera, if loaded with passengers.

The President on Representation in Congress.

From the Times.

When the fever which just now inflames the public mind against President Johnson shall have subsided, as it certainly will, candid people will have no difficulty in seeing that it has been largely due to studied and malicious misrepresentation of his position on various questions of public importance. And upon no one subject have these misrepresentations been more studied and persistent, than upon his views in regard to the representation of the Rebel States in Congress. From one end of the country to the other, he has been denounced for urging the admission of Southern members, loyal and disloyal alike, to their seats.

The just cry that "Rebels shall not *rule* the nation they tried to *ruin*"—has been so echoed and re-echoed as to imply that it was hostile to the President's policy of restoration. Members of Congress in their speeches have dwelt upon it in this sense. Hostile newspapers throughout the land have filled their columns with the most bitter diatribes upon this text, and the public mind everywhere has been thoroughly filled with the belief that the President demands the instant admission to their seats in Congress of men elected by the Rebel States, without inquiry into their action in the past, or their attitude towards the Government in the present posture of public affairs.

It would be useless to deny that these efforts, systematic, persistent, and unscrupulous as they have been, have produced a marked effect upon the public mind. They have seriously impaired that confidence in the President's wisdom and fidelity to the principles which have crushed the Rebellion, which is essential to the harmonious co-operation of the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, and to the welfare of the nation in the crisis through which it is passing.

We have no fear that these efforts or their effects will be lasting. The impression they have produced is utterly false, and is as mischievous as it is unjust. In everything he has said upon this subject—in his Message to Congress, in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, in his speech of the 22d of February, and in all his addresses to delegations from the Southern States, he has insisted that none but loyal men should be admitted to seats in Congress, and that each House has the right to judge for itself, and by such tests as it may prescribe, of the loyalty of every man who claims to represent any district of any State. And in his speech to the soldiers and sailors on Wednesday last, he was still more explicit and emphatic upon this point. After showing that, under the Constitution and in conformity with the fundamental principles of our form of Government, the people of every State are entitled to representation, he went on to say:—

"And when we say admit representatives, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government. The Constitution declares in express terms that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution and under the solemn sanction of an oath. And can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings? They have the power—not the two Houses, but each House for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. Oh! but some one will say, 'A traitor might come in.' The answer to that is, that each House must be the judge, and if a traitor presents himself, cannot either House know that he is a traitor? (Applause.) And if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, 'You must send us a loyal man.' (Cheers, and a voice, 'That's logic.') Is there any difficulty about that? (No, no, and cheers.) If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him, "No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, but they must send a loyal representative. (Cheers.) And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and the laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress that body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution; and in standing by it the covenant will be preserved."

The President's theory upon this point is, that each House has the right to judge of the qualifications of its members—that *loyalty* is an essential and indispensable "qualification" of membership; and that each House has the absolute and unqualified right to decide by test oaths, or by any other tests it may see fit to apply, whether a claimant is loyal or not. If he is loyal, he holds that he is to be admitted. If not, he may and must be excluded. And this applies to every State and to every district and to every claimant to a seat in Congress. And if a disloyal man should by any chance secure admission, he holds that he may be expelled. And when in the Senate of the United States, he proved his personal devotion to this principle by voting for the expulsion of Senator Bright, from Indiana, because he was proved to be a disloyal man, and thus "disqualified" for holding a seat in the national councils.

The only point of difference in this connection between the President and the leaders in Congress is, that they exclude loyal and disloyal alike—excluding Maynard, and Stokes, and Cooper, loyal men from Tennessee, who can take the test oath, just as rigidly and relentlessly as Stephens and Johnson and Graham and others, who cannot. In his judgment, this is a power which the Constitution has not conferred upon them, and an abuse which discourages loyalty and fidelity to the Union in the Southern States, while everything should be done to build them up. Time will show which is the wisest policy; but the President's true position on the subject ought not longer to be misunderstood.

Napoleon and Prussia—The European Programme.

From the Herald.

The pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled "Napoleon III and Prussia," sketches distinctly the programme for the reconstruction of Europe to which we alluded a few days ago. It may be taken as an indication of the purposes of the Emperor of the French, and if it argued strictly the advantages of an alliance between France and Prussia it would be a deeply significant fact. International flatteries, an *entente cordiale* between two great powers, is at any time an ominous fact for the peace of Europe. An *entente cordiale* means war. Alliances such as this proposed are the preliminaries of aggression, and are especially a favorable means with the Emperor Napoleon for the accomplishment of a great purpose. An alliance with England secured the balance against Russia for the Crimean war; an alliance with Victor Emanuel against Austria secured the Emperor's objects in Italy, and the alliance to be made between France and Prussia will lead to equally momentous events.

According to the pamphlet, France is not to take any active part in the war. The Empire is peace. The alliance is to make Prussia sure that France will not be against her, and for this little assurance she is willing to cede a "rectification of the French frontier." Could an alliance be put before the French people in any more tempting shape than this—flattering the national vanity, offering territory, and requiring nothing? As for the advantages to be secured to Prussia, they will excite sympathy rather than objections in the French mind, for they are based upon detriment to Austria and the humbling of the Hapsburg. This is the keynote of alliance between the two peoples. Here is a point on which France and Prussia can fraternize far more earnestly than France ever did with any other power. To humble Austria is a tradition of French history and the political necessity of Prussia. This appeal to the people is skilfully made, and if it shall stimulate a Prussian sentiment throughout France; if the Emperor, who has already arranged the alliance, shall seem to be forced into it by national necessities, the pamphlet will have accomplished all that it was intended to.

Must the expressions made here in reference to the Rhenish frontier be accepted as the Emperor's sentiments on that subject? If Europe is to be shaken by a great war, with the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia for its object, will France, as the ally of Prussia, be satisfied with a coal-mine? No one can believe it. It is well enough to say to Germany just now that France only wants a coal-mine, and it is also well enough to promise to the French people that they shall not be called upon for war expenditures. By that means both will consent the more readily to this alliance; but by-and-by "unforeseen" circumstances will arise making it necessary to change this simple plan. France may be forced to arm, and even to occupy the Rhine. There is no telling what may happen when war is once begun; and, if France does occupy the Rhine while Austria and Prussia are contending for the mastery, then, if Prussia wins, she will have enough to leave those provinces magnanimously to France; while, if Austria wins, France, in self-defense, will be compelled to hold the Rhine as a natural frontier and safeguard against the colossus. Thus, whoever triumphs, France will get more than a coal-mine, though it is not expedient for her to say much about it at present.

Since Bismark is praised in Paris as the "Richelieu of Prussia," and accredited with having revived the Schleswig-Holstein question "with admirable ability," it cannot be longer doubted that the question of the duchies is a mere pretext; that it is brought in by Prussia only to give her a moral foothold for difference with her great neighbor, and that war for the aggrandizement of Prussia and the abasement of Austria is the fixed programme of Bismark and Napoleon. If the sentiment of hostility to Austria shall run high in France during this war, as it probably will, what is to become of the alliance between Napoleon and that unfortunate member of the Hapsburg family now in Mexico? France, sympathizing with Prussia, will hate Austria more than ever; can she, then, at such a time stomach an alliance with the Emperor of Austria's brother, the more especially when this latter alliance may embroil her with the United States? No; and this will be to Napoleon an additional advantage of the Prussian alliance. It furnishes a solution of his difficulties in the Mexican muddle. His withdrawal from Mexico will be forced by the necessities of France, and this is a plea that will render precipitate retirement a virtue rather than a humiliation.

President Johnson's Recent Speeches.

From the World.

Many Republicans have entertained a faint hope that since the triumph by Congress in passing the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, he would show a disposition to compromise. But the President's speech to the soldiers and sailors on Wednesday, and the short speech to the colored people on Thursday, effectually dispel all such delusive hopes. Mr. Johnson shows himself as firm in all his leading positions as if the victory had been on the side of the veto; and the feeling of indomitable hostility with which he regards the radicals is expressed with more vigor than even in the speech on the 22d of February. The impression made by Wednesday's speech on the faction of marplots may be estimated from the following specimens of an article which appeared on Thursday in Forney's Philadelphia *Press*:—

"We indulge the sincere hope that if President Johnson believed it becoming his high position to make another speech to a mass meeting, he would present a healthy and exculpatory contrast to the display of the 22d of February; but the telegraphic report of his address to the soldiers and sailors in Washington, last evening, shows how utterly any such hope has been disappointed.

* * * * * * *

"Good men will pray to be protected from any more of these painful exhibitions. Deputations, who wish well to the country, should stipulate, whenever they call upon the occupant of the White House, against any such inflictions as a Presidential speech."

The *Evening Post* finds fault with President Johnson for the sensitiveness he evinces to the attacks of his enemies. That paper greatly misconceives the character of Andrew Johnson, if it supposes that he alluded to the attacks of his calumniators for the lack of self-control, or the love of invective. It has been so industriously pretended, by a certain class of Republicans, that the difference between the President and Congress is not of a character to disturb the harmony of the party, that it is of the highest importance to disabuse the country of that idea. Even after the 22d of February speech, which seemed explicit enough, and caused such an outcry, Senator Sherman and other distinguished Republicans went to Connecticut, and made speeches affecting to regard the difference between the President and Congress as relating merely to the choice of means for accomplishing the same end, and as being a difference which ought not to disturb harmony of party action.

It is important that the country should know that President Johnson repudiates any such milk-and-water twaddle. There is a wide gulf between him and Congress, and as he does not intend to surrender his policy, but to appeal to the country in the next Congressional elections, it is of the very first consequence that the people should know, from some perfectly authentic source, that the President regards the breach as important enough to arouse, and to justify him in expressing, his energetic indignation. When he denounces the opponents of his policy with the unsparing severity he used on Wednesday, no one who reads his speech will fail to see that he does not regard the opposition made to his policy as a slight or trivial matter. How can he appeal from Congress to the people but by emphasizing the difference which, as often as an election occurs, the Republicans so perversely deny?

Pretending to indorse both the President and Congress, as the Republican Convention did in Connecticut, is a dishonest absurdity which ought to be exposed; and the exposure will have most effect from President Johnson's own lips. In no way could he have unmasked this trick so effectually, as by allowing the people to see that he is intensely indignant. If he is incensed, the people will readily infer that he thinks he has something to be angry about; and so far as they respect his judgment, they will cease to regard the difference between him and Congress as of minor importance. But in what way can a man so effectually convince others that he is angry, as by exhibiting the signs of anger in the old-fashioned, genuine way? If Mr. Johnson had coolly calculated the effect of his speech, he could have said nothing better adapted to his purpose. The redoubled abuse it calls forth from the radicals attests the sureness of his aim.

The contrast which he draws between himself, who perilled everything for the Union, and the "closet patriots" who never confronted danger, is well calculated for popular effect, by reason of its obvious truth. If Sumner and his coadjutors had faced the risks and made the sacrifices that Andrew Johnson did, during the war, they might, with more grace, impeach his patriotism. The course of the President's accusers, during the war, required neither moral nor physical courage. Any man in their neighborhood would have risked his reputation and liberty had he dared oppose the Union. There was no chance for a stay-at-home patriot in the North to rival Mr. Johnson's proofs of loyalty. He has shown a devotion to the Union as much superior to that of his traducers as can well be imagined; and in appealing to the people against them, he did well to waive delicacy and state the plain truth.

It is important for the public interests that the facts should be weighed, and in no other way could they reach so many people or secure so much attention, as when uttered by him. At present, as well as when he was facing his Rebel neighbors in Tennessee, Mr. Johnson has more important things at heart than a fastidious regard for his personal ease or dignity. He speaks to carry his point, and without thinking or caring what small *litterateurs* may say of his style, he uses such language as will make the intended impression on the great body of his countrymen, who are not small *litterateurs*, but plain people, who, neither in their own practice nor in judging of others, enter into the refinement of expressing indignation in restrained language.

In his speech to the negroes the President claimed that he is the best friend they have had; and that in securing for them the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution he had done more for their race than any other man in the United States. The truth of this claim cannot be successfully controverted, and, in view of the Congressional elections, it could not have been asserted with so much effect by all the newspapers and stump speakers of the country as by President Johnson himself.

Prentice on Brownlow.

From the Daily News.

Brownlow, the *enfant terrible* of Tennessee politics; the "bad old man" who deals in diabolical expletives and consigns his opponents to a place not particularly cool; the modern Draco, who writes his laws in the blood of hunted-down, persecuted "Rebels;" the archetype of a Southern "Union man," and the most notable defender of "the flag we love" south of the line; the iconoclast who spurns the idols he whilom worshipped, and who takes Cuffee under his wing with a parental devotion in his new condition of freedom—Brownlow, rumpty, roaring, ruthless, rash, ridiculous Brownlow, has met his match at last.

In the course of his varied and checkered career the redoubtable defender of the faith in Tennessee has had the misfortune to run afoul of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*. We avow a profound ignorance as to the cause that led the Tennessee parson to pit his powers against the Kentucky writer. It is enough to know that the direful conjunction has occurred, and, as a consequence, the former has come out of the conflict shorn of every vestige of the bravery with which he went into it, and so pitiable, melancholy, and wretched an object of commiseration that the laugh upon the lips of the looker-on is changed into a ghastly stare of horror at what remains of this honest man.

Did we not have the evidences before us we could scarcely conceive, at this late day, that this stalwart and blatant champion of the negro emancipation should ever have threatened to "extinguish the last abolition foothold (meaning New England) on the continent of America." And were we not fortified by the same testimony to the fact we would scout with derision the assertion that he ever announced to the pious workers in the vineyard of freedom that they were "infamous villains," and "with the vengeance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a lucifer match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Thus Brownlow, in a letter, written in May, 1860, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pryne—a letter which the editor of the Louisville *Journal* has resurrected in a most untoward moment for the faithful, and wherewith, in the controversy, he deals the writer a destructive and dishearkening blow. We submit that the resuscitation of language like the following, penned by Brownlow only six years ago, is most calamitous at this time when all good men of his and Mr. B. F. Butler's class are so diligently seeking to atone for their errors:—

"Face to face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and pike to pike, we would meet you, and as we would cause you to bleed at every pore, we would make you regret, in the bitter agonies of death, that you had ever felt any concern for the African race.

"Sir, if the fanatical, wicked, and infernal course pursued by you and your unprincipled associates is continued, the result will be as I have said, and you or your children will live to see it. Pale-faced poverty and dismay are staring some of your manufacturers and operatives in the face. We are sending our orders to England and France for goods, and driving your hell-deserving freedom shriekers into the holding of Union meetings, and making these against their wills curse all agitators of the slavery question, and resolve that John Brown and his murderous associates get only justice when hung at Charlestown! Carry on your war if you choose death rather than life, and we will stain every swamp in the South with your and our own blood, and with the vengeance of an infuriated foe we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a lucifer match can be found we will burn up your substance."

Having thus, by the introduction of this damnable evidence, prepared the victim for the sacrifice, the editor of the *Journal* proceeds to offer him up. "He published," says the Louisville editor, "the infernal language that we have cited, when, perhaps, no other man in all the world would have defiled his mouth or paper with it to save his neck from the hangman's halter. He showed himself a walking volcano, with snow upon his peak and all hell in his bosom."

The editor then proceeds, truly, to say, that it is "most extraordinary and disgraceful" that the people of Tennessee, knowing this man as they did, should have elected him Governor. Waxing warm with the sacrifice, taking a merciless delight in the contortions of the unfortunate victim, and becoming savage with the smell of the writhing wretches' blood, the *Journal* thus finishes the miserable man:—

"No other State was ever afflicted, and disgraced, and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible governors. They say there is fire in him; but it is hell fire every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that 'ran violently down a steep place into the sea.' His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, coora, and cotton mouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low, and vulgar objurations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

"This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergyman. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays, and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sanctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse, and swear, and blaspheme. He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God without telling the Lord what an infernal scoundrel, damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this that or the other neighbor is. From his youth up to his old age he has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts and nephews of his opponents."

For an outsider, as we confess ourself to be, to attempt to add to the rigor of the above, would be useless and futile. This dissection, by a master hand, of Brownlow's many infirmities will stand a Sphinx of literature, unparalleled and not to be paralleled. The only doubt that will be left in the mind of the reader of the foregoing extracts will be as to which of the two deserves the palm for a peculiar use of the English language. That doubt, it is true, might be solved by a perusal of Brownlow's rejoinder to what we have given; but so far the *Journal* has doubled him up, and has left him gasping lifeless and in the pangs of threatened dissolution. If Brownlow should ever recover himself, however, we pity the editor of the *Journal*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the Grading of Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street. Also, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, and Twenty-third street from Washington avenue to Federal street the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.

All bidders will be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter or consider his bid withdrawn, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between him and the next highest bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

N. B. BROWNE,
4 20 6t Assistant Treasurer United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, the 1st of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Stile,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache,
Samuel R. Shipley.	

4 17 12t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.
3 30 14 28

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the 'Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only.

Season Ticket, $1·00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

At the Office of the President,
No. 417 ARCH STREET
At 2 30 P. M.

SIMON POEY,
413 11t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 424 South THIRD Street, room No. 15, on TUESDAY, April 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

E. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.
4 18 5t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Mindfeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 3 3 3

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
3 30§

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4§ No. 1152 MARKET STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
9 23m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

RELIGIOUS.—The newly organized Methodist Episcopal Church, the congregation of which worship in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, is rapidly increasing in numbers. Their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Baker, is an eloquent preacher, and attracts large audiences. The congregation will soon erect for their uses a fine and commodious house of worship on Cooper street. The ordinance of Baptism was performed last evening in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, as well as in one or two others. The religious interest which commenced some three months ago is still kept up, and attended with remarkably good results in all the various churches.

COMING DOWN.—The recent freshets in the Delaware are being taken advantage of by the lumbermen, who are bringing to market large quantities of rafts from the tributaries flowing into the river from Wayne and Pike counties. It is said that the owners of rafts and lumber dealers have leased the shore on the Camden side extending from the foot of Stevens street to Kaighn's Point, for the purpose of a harbor for their lumber. This will form an excellent place to tie up rafts, for they would be perfectly safe in the severest storm.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—A man named Rakes, alias Snyder, was arrested, several months ago, charged with having stolen a horse and carriage from Samuel Cake, Esq., of Longacoming, and was found, or plead, guilty at the January term of the Court. But it was thought that he was crazy, and he was sent to the Insane Asylum. He soon afterwards made his escape, but on Friday he was rearrested at Rogers' Ford, and brought back to Camden to await a trial.

DANGEROUS WEAPON.—Saturday night Mayor Budd gave a hearing to a man who, in a fit of drunkenness, commenced beating his wife in a shameful manner, and when her sister opened the door to expostulate with him, he seized an axe, after the manner of Probst, and struck at her. Fortunately she drew the door shut as she retreated, and the blow cut the door nearly through. The man was committed to answer.

THE SHAD SEASON.—The shad fishermen about Red Bank, Gloucester, and other points along the Delaware, are doing a fine and profitable business. The shad the present year are excellent and plentiful, while the prices are also good to the seller.

A BEAUTIFUL SUNDAY.—Yesterday was a delightful Sabbath, and the churches were largely attended. Hundreds of people came across the ferry to Camden in order to stroll in the beautiful suburbs, and get a full sweep of fresh air.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

RELIGIOUS.—The 120th meeting in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon, in the South Presbyterian Church, Third and Redwood streets. The Rev. John Moore and others addressed the meeting.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Church of the Epiphany with reference to the work of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Addresses explaining the object and success of the society in caring for the spiritual welfare of the freedmen were made by Dr. Howe, Dr. Washburn, and others. A collection in aid of the Commission was taken up.

Bishop Vail confirmed, in the Episcopal Churches, in this city and vicinity, from the 1st to the 14th of April, inclusive, 443 persons.

At St. John's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday, $3500 was collected for the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

The revivals in the Methodist Episcopal Church still continue in many parts of the country. For the month of March, conversions and accessions to the number of 15,436 are reported.

At the last meeting of the Central Presbytery of this city, Mr. Edward P. Ilderton was received under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for licensure, and Messrs. J. S. Jones and S. Sayre were licensed to preach the Gospel. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards received a recommendation to the Presbytery of Ohio, and the Rev. Morris C. Sulphen to the Second Presbytery of New York. The Rev. T. M. Cunningham and the Rev. J. Addison Henry were appointed delegates to the General Assembly. Ruling Elders Joseph Harvey and John S. McClellan were also chosen.

Thirty persons have been added to the Princeton Presbyterian Church. Twenty-fourth Ward, since the 1st of January; thirty-two were added to the Kensington Presbyterian Church at the last communion, and twenty-one were added to the Alexander Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Sunday, April 8th.

The congregation of the Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church have purchased a house on Richmond street, near the church, for the use of the pastor. It has been furnished by the church.

A second French church has been opened at No. 1009 Chesnut street, by the Rev. Henri Mauny, a native of Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin, at the request of the Mission Board, will soon make the tour of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in Central and Northern Europe.

At a recent meeting of the American Bible Society, eleven new auxiliaries were recognized, and 16,043 volumes were granted, and books to the amount of $1000 given to the Virginia Bible Society for gratuitous distribution.

The Rev. L. Gerhard has resigned the Lutheran Somerset Pastorate, and is now residing in this city.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening, about seven o'clock, was caused by the burning of Landell's soap and candle works, on Delaware avenue, below Shackamaxon street. The building is four stories in height, and is one of the largest and best constructed of the kind in the city. The fire burned stubbornly during the entire evening, the flames being hard to subdue, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building. The firemen worked with much assiduity, and it was owing to their noble efforts that the flames did not extend to a much greater distance. The loss was about $15,000; insurance $5000. The establishment is one of the most extensive of the kind in this locality.

During the alarm of fire the steam engine of the Fairmount Fire Company broke down at the corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, and remained in that position until late in the evening before it could be removed.

Wm. Miller, twenty-five years of age, a member of the Mechanic Engine, was overcome while running to the fire. He was removed to a drug store.

THE DEARING PROPERTY SOLD AT AUCTION.—On Friday last, all the furniture, etc., of the Dearing family was sold at auction, at second and Union streets. Before the sale took place, the only surviving member of the family, the boy Willie, made seiccuons of such articles as took his fancy, after which the remainder was knocked down to the highest bidder. The sale consisted of tables chairs, bedsteads carpeting, and household goods generally. The articles brought a fair price, with some exceptions. The bedstead on which the murderer Probst slept, was knocked down for the sum of $1 25. A number of persons who attended the sale, learning that the articles to be disposed of belonged to the Dearing family, viewed them with much interest, but did not manifest any disposition to purchase, owing to their association with the late terrible tragedy. It is stated, however, that there are a large number of applicants desirous of renting the property lately occupied by Mr Dearing and his family. Among the goods sold on Friday were large quantities of potatoes and pieces of ham, etc., found on the premises after the murder.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN'S LEAGUE.—Under this title the various rifle clubs and associations of the United States have formed a general organization, with the purpose and object of stimulating a friendly intercourse among members of rifle practising societies, in cultivating the art of rifle shooting, and in diffusing a knowledge of the use of firearms generally among the nation, similar to the organizations of Germany and Switzerland, at the annual gatherings of which tens of thousands of the best marksmen of the world congregate for the purpose designated. The second annual convocation of the League of the United States will be held at Chicago this year, commencing on the 18th of June, and continuing for five days. Preparations upon the most extensive scale, and at an enormous outlay, are in contemplation to accommodate the riflemen from all parts of the Union who will have ample opportunity offered them to test their skill with the rifle. The Philadelphia Rifle Club, associated with the League, will be represented at the festival by delegates.

THE MERCANTILE TAX—NEW CLASSIFICATIONS.—The appraisers of the Mercantile tax for this city will soon complete their returns. Under the old law the highest class returned was those whose sales amounted to $800 000, but during the recent session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania a law was passed which provides as follows:—In addition to the present classification of licenses of venders of merchandise, all dealers who are esteemed and taken to effect annual sales to the amount of $500,000 shall constitute class A, and pay $350; those whose sales amount to $1,000,000 to constitute class B, and pay $450; those who sell to the amount of $2,000,000 to be classed C, and pay $600; sales of $3,000,000 to be classed D, and pay $800; sales of $4,000,000 to be classed E, and pay $900; and those who sell $5 000,000 to be classed F, and pay $1000. This extension of classes will add very considerably to the revenue of the State.

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, of this city, have obtained permission from the Grand Lodge to have a celebration at the Academy of Music on the 16th of May. This will be the evening of the day on which the officers of the Grand Lodge will be installed, and the new officers, with many members of the Grand Lodge, will be present on the stage, clothed in their magnificent regalia.

Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, has been aided in this matter by Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, Radiant Star Lodge, No. 232, General Grant Lodge, No. 572, Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 196, Paradise Lodge, No. 127, Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 100, Independence Lodge, No. 55, Friendship Lodge, No. 23, Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, and General Marion Lodge, No. 6. The members of these Lodges, and the order generally, will attend in full regalia, and such of their ladies as are "Daughters of Rebekah" will wear the regalia of the degree.

The entertainments will comprise an instrumental concert and an oration by Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of this city, on the "Origin, Progress, Design, and Character of Odd Fellowship." Mr. Nicholson is a very eloquent man, and delivered his address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last year to an immense and appreciative audience. He has held the highest office in the order—President Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

A NEW CITY LOAN AUTHORIZED.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, before its adjournment, passed the following act:—"It shall be lawful for the city of Philadelphia, whenever necessary to defray municipal expenses, to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000 000, in sums of not less than $100 each, payable at such times as may be directed by the Councils of said city, and bearing interest at a rate not to exceed seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and to sell the same in open market to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than the principal sums named therein: *Provided*, That the city shall have the option at any time after five years from the date of the same, to reduce the said interest to the legal rate, or pay the principal of the bonds."

THE ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Morris Harris and James McCarty were to have had a further hearing upon the charge of attempting to pick pockets. They were arrested in Robinson's store, Chesnut street, above Ninth. McCarty was present at the hearing, but Harris was not, it being stated that he was sick. B F. Scott, auctioneer, testified that he heard a noise in the room, and supposed it to be a row; but, upon inquiry, heard that two fellows had been arrested for pocket-picking. He did not know anything further. He understood that a young man in Birch's auction store saw the whole thing. McCarty was held in $800 bail for his future good behavior.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Early yesterday a black cloth frock coat, in one of the pockets of which was a pair of girl's gaiter shoes, newly repaired, with a pair of army shoes and stockings alongside of it, was found at the foot of Queen street, on the Delaware, leading to the belief that the owner had divested himself of them and leaped overboard. In one of the coat pockets a receipt for rent was found, on which the following is a copy:—

"Received, April 16, 1866, of John Bradley, ten dollars, for a month's rent of house 7, in rear of No. 6 Levant street. THOMAS CARR.

"For Joshua Longstreth."

The coat, shoes, and stockings are at the Southwark Police Station.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Washington Hose Company have had their carriage thoroughly overhauled and repaired. New and improved springs have replaced the old ones.

The fine pair of horses and splendid set of harness purchased by the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading, as a gift for the Fairmount Fire Company, will be presented on Saturday next. The cost of this liberal gift is about $1700.

The Humane Hose Company have supplied themselves with new and substantial hose, with the improved couplings.

The Columbia Hose Company intend presenting their members, injured at the fire at James, Kent, Santee & Co.'s, with a new set of equipments.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union, held on Saturday evening, John M. Perry and John B. Eckert were elected delegates to represent the Philadelphia Typographical Union at the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the first Monday in June next. Thomas J. Choate, William B. Eckert, and Samuel D. Carter were elected to represent the Union in the Trades' Assembly.

DEDICATION.—Yesterday afternoon the school-rooms of St John's German Lutheran Church, at Fifteenth and Ogden streets, were dedicated to the service of God. The exercises were participated in by several clergymen of this persuasion, and were of a highly interesting character. An evening service held in the building was largely attended.

VISITING FIRE COMPANY.—On Thursday next, the Hope Fire Company, No 2, of Harrisburg, will visit this city, on which occasion they will present a handsome silver fire service, torches, etc., to the Western Steam Fire Engine Company, the presentation to take place at the hall to be given at the National Guards' Hall, on the 26th inst.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Abby Brown, who fell out of a window at her residence, South Juniper street, on Thursday evening last. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
in her original and beautiful conception of
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER,
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
and the strength of the Company.
New and beautiful Scenery,
Expensive Appointments, etc. etc

In active preparation,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Second Matinee Performance of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
received on its first representation with the
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

MONDAY, April 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the honor of making his first appearance in Philadelphia for two years and will give his much admired conception and rendition of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of that name
MR CHARLES BARRON.
who has been specially engaged to sustain Mr. Edwin Booth, will make his first appearance as
IAGO.
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as CASSIO.
Brabantio.....Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Roderigo.....Mr. Owen Fawcett
Desdemona.....Miss Effie Germon
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

FIRST WEEK OF MADAME CELESTE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
MONDAY, April 23,
AND
EVERY NIGHT,
after careful preparation, with new scenery, Machinery, Dresses, etc., the great nautical, spectacular drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN;
Or, THE PHANTOM SHIP.
Vanderdecken, The Flying Dutchman, } .....Madame CELESTE
Capt. of the Phantom Ship, }
Admiral Culpepper.....Mr. Mackay
Toby Yarnish.....Owen Marlowe
The piece will be preceded each evening by
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Doors open at ¾ past 7. The overture begins at ¾ before 8.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
POPULAR PRICES.
In order to meet the wishes of many families and patrons, the Manager respectfully announces that, in consideration of this being
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO,
and positively the
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN THIS CITY,
OF THE
MARVELLOUS RAVELS,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VAN HAMME, ETC.;
the following Scale of Prices will be adopted:—
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....30 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
MONDAY EVENING, April 23,
will be presented, for the first time, the grand fairy pantomime, entitled
RAOUL;
OR,
THE MAGIC STAR,
in fourteen tableaux, abounding with wonderful tricks transformations and illusions.
Raoul.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
Courci.....ANTOINE RAVEL
Bambola.....YOUNG AMERICA
The Pet of the city.....YOUNG AMERICA.
will commence the performance with his new and startling feats on the
TRAPEZE.
To be followed by the beautiful grand ballet entitled the
ALCHYMIST.
Falfale.....GABRIEL RAVEL
Apparition.....Signorita PEPITA
Ether.....Mons. VON HAMME
SATURDAY EVENING, at 2 o'clock,
FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission, with reserved seats.....50 cents
Seats can secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE WONDERFUL EL NINO EDDIE,
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe
BURLESQUE, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS,
TWO GRAND BALLETS, DRAMATIC COMPANY, and
COMIC PANTOMIME TROUPE.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARTHA STRATTAN, CHARLES STRATTAN.
September Term, 1864. No. 14, in Divorce.
To Charles Stratton, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY April 28, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service of this notice having failed on account of your absence.
J. GORDON BRINCKLE,
4 20 m 2w* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF ROBERT B. WOODBURN, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.
JOSEPH M. FILE, Administrator,
3 19 m 6t No. 433 WALNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day the 7th of 5th mo. next.
The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.
For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22 thm 20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of John L. Hill and R. Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District; and Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That J Preston Williams and Charles Shick are hereby approved as the sureties of John L. Hill and R. Henry Smith, Contractors for Cleansing the Streets of the Northern District.

That William H. Kern and Samuel F. Prince are hereby approved as the sureties of Henry Bickley, Contractor for Cleansing the Streets of the Southern District.

And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to have bonds, with warrants of attorney, prepared for said parties to execute, and cause judgments to be entered thereon. And further, to file certificates of record that the lien of the judgments entered in pursuance of said warrants of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against J Preston Williams shall only operate on and against certain lots of ground, whereon are erected the houses numbered 1123, 1125, 1127, and 1129 Vine street; also lots of ground, whereon are erected the houses numbered 1117, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, and 1128 Pearl street; also lot of ground on the east side of Moreton Place, with the buildings thereon erected; also lot of ground on the west side of Moreton Place, with the buildings thereon erected; also lot of ground on Lawson street, whereon is erected houses numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5; and also a lot of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1124 Wood street, all in the Fourteenth Ward. The lien of the judgment against Charles Shick shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1020, 1022 and 1024 N. Fifth street; also lot of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1025 Randolph street, in the Sixteenth Ward; also lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1720 Rittenhouse street, in the Eighth Ward; and also lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1018 Milton street, in the Second Ward. That the lien of the judgment against William H. Kern shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected premises numbered 1586 Green street, in the Fifteenth Ward; and also a certain tract or piece of land, situate on Lancaster avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, containing twenty four acres and three-quarters of an acre. That the lien of the judgment against Samuel F. Prince shall only operate on and against a certain tract or piece of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-first Ward, containing ninety acres, more or less; and also a certain lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected stables and office numbered 2214 Chesnut street, in the Eighth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Pave Warren and Bishop streets, in the Eighteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, for the paving of Warren and Bishop streets, from Richmond street to Beach street, in the Eighteenth Ward; the conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon and he shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to and for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay A. Hawkins for grinding jury lists for Court of Quarter Sessions for the year 1865, eighty dollars and forty cents.

Item 2. To pay Benjamin Mifflin for argument lists and books furnished Supreme Court, eighty-one dollars.

Item 3. To pay John J Whitney balance of stationery bill furnished Supreme Court for the year 1866, twenty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents.

Item 4. To pay John J. Whitney for stationery for Court of Quarter Sessions for the year 1866, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

Item 5. To pay John J. Whitney for stationery for Supreme Court for the year 1866, three hundred and forty-seven dollars and thirty cents.

Item 6. To pay John J. Whitney for stationery for Court of Common Pleas for the year 1866, sixty-seven dollars.

Item 7. To pay for meals for jurors, Court of Quarter Sessions, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 8. To pay John J. Whitney for books for the Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Item 9. To pay Thomas W. Price for books furnished in the year 1865 to the Recorder of Deeds, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

Item 10. To pay Thomas W Price for books furnished in the year 1865 to the Register of Wills, three hundred dollars.

Item 11. To pay Thomas W. Price for books furnished in the year 1865 to the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, two hundred dollars.

Item 12. To pay Thomas W. Price for stationery furnished in the year 1865 to the District Court, one hundred and thirty one dollars.

Item 13. To pay Thomas W. Price for books and binding for the year 1865 for the Prothonotary of the District Court, four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

Item 14. To pay Thomas W. Price for books and binding for the year 1865 for the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, three hundred and seventeen dollars.

Item 15. To pay for making and printing estimates of Controllers for the year 1866, one hundred dollars.

And warrants for Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 shall be drawn by the City Commissioners.

Warrants for Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 shall be drawn by the City Solicitor.

And for Item 15 by the City Controller.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Erection of School Buildings in the First Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Controllers of Public Schools be and they are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with a competent person or persons for the erection of two buildings for school purposes in the First Ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them to be erected at the southeast corner of Ninth and Tasker streets, and the other on the south side of Morris street, eighty feet east of Second street, each building to afford room for ten school divisions and each building to cost not more than fifteen thousand dollars; the plans and specifications for the same to be first approved by the Controllers of Public Schools and the Committee on Schools of these Councils: Provided, That each contract shall contain a stipulation that the contract price thereof shall be payable in certificates of loan issued under the ordinance approved December 1, 1864, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes;" and provided further, that the said Controllers shall advertise twice a week for two weeks for proposals for the erection of said buildings under this ordinance, and said proposals, when received, shall be opened on a day and hour to be fixed in said advertisement in the presence of such Committee of the Controllers as they shall designate, and of the Committee on Schools of Councils and such of the bidders as may chose to be present; and the contract or contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder for the contracts respectively, from whom security shall be required in such sum as the said Controllers and Committee on Schools may determine.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Authorizing the Trustees of the City Ice Boat to Contract for the Construction of a new Ice Boat.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Trustees of the City Ice Boat be and are hereby authorized to enter into a contract with one or more competent persons for the construction of a new Ice Boat to be built of iron, with new boilers, at a cost not to exceed the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, to be payable in the six per centum loan of the city at par.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay for the Printing of a Manual for Members of Councils.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to pay for the printing of a Manual for members of Councils and warrants for the amount shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Repave Minerva Street, in the Thirteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave with tramway stone Minerva street, from Seventh to Franklin street, in the Thirteenth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to a Revision of Grades in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and they are hereby directed to revise the grade regulations of so much of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards as is embraced within the limits of Ninth and Broad streets and Berks and Susquehanna avenues.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45 8, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43 5 46, 7 26 and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 25 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M. Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also 8 05 at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 901 Chesnut street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—
Mail Train.....at 8 00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 10 00
Fast Line.....at 12 00 M
Parkesburg.....at 1 00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2 30
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4 00
Paoli Train, No. 2.....at 5 00
Fast Mail.....at 9 00
Philadelphia Express.....at 11 10

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:
Cincinnati Express.....at 1 10 A. M
Philadelphia Express.....at 7 10
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8 20
Parkesburg.....at 9 00
Lancaster Train.....at 12 30 P. M
Fast Line.....at 1 10
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4 40
Day Express.....at 5 50
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9 10

Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to
THOMAS H PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville and all Intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3 A. M.
For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3 45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 5 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
JAMES VANLEER, Superintendent.
THE WE

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

Are German-American Citizens Less Moral Than Their Neighbors?

A STATEMENT has been made by a contemporary, in connection with the late DEARING tragedy, which is calculated, in our opinion, to do the greatest injustice to a class of American society for whom we have the highest respect. Our neighbor asserts that the great majority of the murders committed in this country are perpetrated by German emigrants, and deduces the broad conclusion that the Germans as a people are more addicted to homicide than any other of the nations of Europe; that, in fact, the instincts of the race are naturally bad, and the taking of human life is but the corollary to their metaphysical faith and early training. For any American editor to quietly sit down, and pass judgment upon a large and respectable class of his fellow-citizens, giving them a character at once infamous and inappropriate, exhibits an absence of both intelligence and conscience which surprises us. For one man to accuse a population of thousands of a natural tendency to murder, and include within his sweeping assertion hundreds of thousands of the most honest, industrious, and peaceable of our citizens, is the assumption of a judicial character which we hardly expected any private person would aspire to. Without, however, any propositions from which to draw this conclusion, we are told that the prevalence of crime is due to the introduction of the German element into our society.

Having always had a desire to see justice accorded to all, it is only natural that we ask evidence to warrant such a sentence. True, we are told that of the murders committed in our city a larger proportion have been perpetrated by Germans than any other people. And what does this prove? That out of the dozen leading homicides which have horrified our community, say fifty per cent. are done by natives of Germany, and of all the murders of which the authors are unknown, it is inferred that a like proportion were performed by this maligned people. Because within the circumscribed sphere of our observation a slight preponderance of crimes are justly laid at the door of a certain nation, have we any right to conclude that the great body of that people are less moral than their neighbors? Should the crimes of half-a-dozen villains involve an honest and peaceable class of society in their odium? We think that the reason why such a large proportion of criminals are Germans, is found in the fact that of late years it has been the policy of the Governments of Prussia and Austria especially, and probably of their smaller neighbors, to release convicts from prison provided they promise to emigrate to America. The recent resolution passed by Congress protesting against so barbarous a course, was especially directed to the Germanic States, and proves that the custom was general. PROBST was identified by an acquaintance of his who had known him in Europe, as coming from the neighborhood of the celebrated penitentiary at Yheingen. If such is the practice, need we be surprised that the greatest criminals of the Old World should continue their misdeeds in the New? We believe that, if full data of the nationality of the leading murderers were prepared, it would be found that the number of Germans was no larger in proportion to the current of emigration, than that of any other European nation; that, in fact, the Italians would rather exceed their northern neighbors.

The German-American population in Pennsylvania is immense. It does not coalesce and merge into the native element, but is so extensive that its influence as a distinct society is perceptible in all our political contests. The support of three German papers in Philadelphia, whose circulation will compare favorably with that of any of their English contemporaries, is evidence of the extent of this class of our community. In the interior of the State whole counties are populated entirely by them. A mingling of their native tongue is the language in vogue, and throughout all the western part of our Commonwealth we find the German to be the controlling element; yet we hear of no excess of crime in those localities. We are not shocked with any number of great offenses; in fact, there appears to be even less atrocious murders than in other parts of the land; and if the national character of the German was, as our contemporary states, so addicted to vicious deeds, surely we would see evidence of it in those places where they predominate.

The truth is, on the contrary, that the German temperament is the very reverse of what is asserted. It is sociable, jovial, warm-hearted, and honest, overflowing with hospitality, plain, simple, and quiet. There is no nation more bound together, and none wherein a stranger is more warmly received. The best evidence of their good feeling is the existence of so many German societies. The Old and the Young Mennæchor, the Sængerbund, and a number of minor associations, are all in active life. Picnics, parties, balls, suppers, masquerades, and all of the social gatherings, are continually held under their management, and the love for their fatherland is kept burning by constant contact with each other. Real friendship exists, and at their numerous assemblings, it is proof of the natural warmth of the German heart that not many disturbances occur. What other foreign people could hold so many, and yet commit so few breaches of the peace? What other nation could have picnics without quarrels, and wild dances without disturbances?

In fact, the accusation of our neighbor has no foundation whatever in truth. It is a slander on one of the best classes of our community. We can see no cause which can excuse the injustice done, when an editor assails a whole nationality because a native of that country commits a great crime. In the present case it is even doubtful whether the murderer is a German, but whether he is or is not is a small matter. The whole course of German-American society goes to prove that if a dozen PROBSTS were to appear, and each commit as great an offense, it could not injure the residents in our midst. They have proven their HOLEST and peaceful disposition by years of faithful citizenship, and no slanders of journals can injure their character or attach any opprobrium to the German-American name.

Settlements Under the Homestead Law.

THE returns from our Western land offices for the last few months show a remarkably active and increasing movement in the disposal of the public lands. We are glad to believe that the greater part of this is due to actual settlements under the Homestead law. There are some reasons why this should be so. The Homestead act was passed early in the administration of President LINCOLN. The four years of terrible and exhausting war which ensued effectually checked for the time the westward flow of emigration. The hardy sons of toil were called off from their accustomed peaceful march towards the setting sun, and became the pioneers of freedom's great host in the contest with slavery and rebellion. The physical part of that conflict being now over, the westward march is once again taken up, and we behold its first fruits in the increased disposal of the public lands.

We are thus really for the first time beginning to behold the results of the homestead policy. That those results will be in the highest degree beneficial to the entire country we have no doubt. It is probable that the era of gigantic land speculations in the West belongs now pretty much to the past. Its evil effects, however, will last for generations, and will be a perpetual monument to the folly which so long, in the shape of proslavery Democracy ruled in our national councils. Had the homestead policy been inaugurated thirty years ago, the curse of land monopoly would not now rest upon so many of the fairest portions of the West. Instead of vast tracts of unimproved land, owned by non-residents, and retarding settlement, dividing communities, and hindering the establishment of schools and churches, producing nothing and waiting for the "rise"—said rise being nothing more than the enhanced value of these idle lands from the hard toil and persevering industry of the actual settler—we should have beheld a land of small farms, compact settlements, good roads, convenient schools, and well-sustained churches. Three-fourths of all the trials and difficulties of pioneer life in the West are due to land monopoly. The West has grown with astonishing rapidity, and its developments of material resources are, in some respects, almost marvellous; but it would have been far richer, greater, and more powerful, had no foot of Government land ever been sold to a speculator.

Under the Homestead law, each man who avails himself of its provisions becomes an actual settler. He has 160 acres of land free of all cost, except the nominal fee of some ten dollars. At the end of five years of cultivation he gets his deed from the Government.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of men paying high rents in our cities, and barely able to support their families, without laying up a penny for old age or a rainy day, who might infinitely better their condition, and soon become the independent proprietors of their own homes, by summoning up courage to strike for the West, and take up farms under this beneficent act. There are millions of acres there still unoccupied, and as good land as the sun ever shone upon.

The Disease among Cattle in Panama.

WE are inclined to believe that the disease which is reported to have broken out among the cattle in Panama, and which it is feared may the fatal *rinderpest* of the Eastern Continent, is, after all, nothing more than a kind of murrain that prevails, more or less extensively, every year in the Southwest, and that sometimes assumes the form of a very fatal epidemic. It is known in the West under the name of the *Spanish* or *Texas fever*, and is deemed contagious. During the summer of 1860—an exceedingly hot and dry season—this epidemic prevailed among the cattle in Kansas, carrying them off by thousands. It was popularly supposed to have been introduced by droves of cattle passing through the Territory from Texas; and after the experience of a few seasons, this idea of its origin became so general that stringent statutes were passed by the Legislature of Kansas, forbidding, under heavy penalties, the driving of cattle through any of the inhabited portions of the State, during the warm months, either from Texas, Arkansas, or the Indian Territory. These precautions proved effectual, and of late years we have heard no complaints of the disease from that or other States.

This Spanish fever has many of the characteristics ascribed to the rinderpest, and if not the same disease, is of the same general character. It seems to originate upon the vast plains of Texas and Central America, and probably prevails there in greater or less malignity at all times. In Panama it may have taken on a particularly fatal form, and thus induced the belief that it is the genuine rinderpest which is causing such havoc among the cattle in England.

Sanitary Measures.

The following communication is worthy of the consideration of all our citizens just at this time. Every one should use all possible means of prevention, in view of the possible spread of the pestilence:—

CHOLERA AND LAGER BEER.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

There is a fact connected with the cases of cholera reported as having occurred on board the steamer *England*, at Halifax and the steamer *Virginia* now at quarantine, at New York, which commends itself with a chilling significance to a large number of our citizens. We refer to the vastly greater prevalence of the disease and the mortality among the Germans than among the Irish or English passengers. The Germans, it is well known, are great drinkers of lager beer, and as we are assured, on the best medical authority, that indulgence in this beverage has a strong tendency to promote diarrhœa, the inference is a legitimate one, that habitual drinkers of lager beer are far more likely to become the victims of cholera than those who abstain from it. Admitting that pure lager is a harmless beverage when used moderately, under ordinary circumstances, such is far from being the case at this time when there is so marked a tendency to diarrhœa, and when, in addition so much that is sold as pure lager is little less than downright poison. We commend these facts to the serious attention of all who desire to avert an attack of the pestilence with which we are now threatened. Abstinence from all fermented liquors is an almost absolute command on the part of physicians who have given the subject of cholera their attentive consideration: and this abstinence is more particularly important where much vegetable food is used. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little self-denial on the part of those who habitually, even though moderately, indulge in the use of fermented liquors, may not only save them from an attack of cholera, but also aid in preventing its introduction into our midst.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

Letter from General Sherman.

James Wright, Secretary of State of Iowa, has received the following important letter from General Sherman, relative to the protection which will be extended to emigrants on the Plains the present season:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 7, 1866.—Hon James Wright, Secretary of State, Des Moines.—Dear Sir:—Yours of April 4, with the preamble and resolutions of your Legislature touching military protection of emigrants bound for Montana and Idaho, is received. The subject has received our earnest attention, and I believe if the emigrants will be reasonably prudent, they can pass with all safety to their destination. No people are better aware than you of Iowa of the fact that our regular army is very small to cover the vast area of our country, and that we will commit a silly and foolish mistake if we attempt too much. The emigrants will do a very foolish thing if they persist in going by Nebraska, when I tell you we cannot undertake to guard that road this year; but if they will go to Omaha, to Forts Kearney, McPherson and Laramie, and thence by Fort Reno, they will find a well-guarded road all the way. We will also attempt to make a new road, pretty well guarded, by the Big Cheyenne, north of the Black Hills, to Powder river, intersecting the other road near the head waters of the Yellowstone. And furthermore, we propose to guard as well as possible the Missouri river route. This alone makes three roads to Montana, convenient to our Iowa emigrants, and this is all we can or should attempt. Indeed, if emigrants will disregard our published plans by choosing intermediate routes, they not only shall have no protection, but it will find it likely to produce Indian hostility and collisions, we may interfere.

In order to afford the best possible protection to the emigration of this year, we have made the region of Montana, and the routes leading thereto, a separate military department, of which General W. George Cooke is the commander, and he will, in a few days, go to Omaha, the better to give these interests his personal and official attention. I am, with great respect, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—A greater part of this morning was taken up in forming a new jury. There were fifty-two persons for the jury, and thirty-four applied for excuse. There were only fourteen legal excuses given. Three, although not having strictly legal excuses, had such strong pleas that the Judge said that he would not compel them by a fine to stay. The Judge said that sickness, age, or service as a juror within a certain period would be legal excuses, but that business was not; and as most of the pleas proffered were of inconvenience in business, the Judge compelled most of them to remain at Court.

In consequence of the time occupied thus, there was only one case before the jury up to this writing.

John Boskerville was convicted of the larceny of shoes and boots to the value of $326, the property of J. Ballard. On the night of the 2d of April, about 9 o'clock, the private watchman of that neighborhood saw the light put out at Mr. Ballard's store, on Eighth and Filbert, and saw a man enter. He waited a few moments, and then walked into the store, and lighted a match.

In a corner he saw Boskerville in a stooping position; Boskerville ran at the door, rushed against it, and finally got out, and ran up Filbert street; the private watchman kept his eye on the fugitive, and nabbed him as he was again running down Filbert; in the corner where Boskerville was first seen was found a bag, with a pair of gentleman's gaiters, and a pair of boots. The goods were found in great confusion, and $326 worth missing. None of the property was found upon the person of the defendant; but it seems that he was an aider and abettor of others engaged in the larceny.

District Court, No. 1—President, Judge Sharswood.—This morning the two phonographic reporters, Messrs. Joseph J. Gilbert and F Pedrick, appointed by the Court under, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for a reporter for each of the District Courts, were sworn in, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

But one case was tried this morning, and on that a non suit was entered by the Court.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare.—Joseph W. Souder and William L. Garrett, trading as J. W. Souder & Co., vs. Ebenezer James. An action on a book account, to which no defense was offered. Verdict for plaintiff for $201 86.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Esler & Safford. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

—The dramatic authors of Paris are attempting to organize a publishing house which will bring out their works and leave them some profit, if the piece sells. Efforts are being made on every side to break down the present most unjust system of publishers, who really are vampires, while the dramatic authors are but the corpses which supply blood.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says:—"Exchange is in scant supply as ever, and balances have to be adjusted by the remission of currency. It seems probable that, excepting the wool crop, there is very little surplus produce in the West to change this condition of trade. Reports from New York go to show that the steady shipments of currency are making money exceedingly plenty."

—A Mr. Henry Hayman has published in England a new translation of the first six books of the "Odyssey." A critic says:—

"Mr. Hayman's essays on the personages of Homer show him to advantage as a critic of ideal characters. The best of them is probably that on Pallas Athene, whom he describes as a character in the plot of both 'The Iliad' and 'The Odyssey,' inseparable from their texture, and similar in its relation to the dramatic element to that of 'Mephistopheles' in the first part of *Faust*. 'Her character,' he says, 'is without tenderness or ire of any sort; it never owns obligation; it never feels pain or privation; it is pitiless, with no gross appetite—even that of sacrifice, conventionally necessary to a god, is minimized in it—its activity is busy and restless; its partisanship unscrupulous; its policy astute and discrimination profound. It is keenly satirical, crafty, bantering; whispering base motives of the good not afraid to speak evil of dignitaries, beating down the strong, mocking the weak, and exulting in her own easy superiority over them; heartless as regards true and tender affection, yet staunch to a comrade, touched by a sense of liking for its like, of admiration for its own faculties reflected, of truth to its party, ready to prompt and back its friend through every hazard—the divinity of human society, in short, a closer impersonation of 'the world' than any Christian (not to mention heathen) poet has ever produced.'"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. 5-20s sold at 105; 106 was bid for 6s of 1881; 101¼ for 7·30s; and 93 for 10·40s. City loans have again advanced. The new issue sold at 93½@94¼, an advance of 1; and old do. at 88¾, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 4400 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at from 34 to 34¾, closing at the former rate, no change; 2000 shares of Catawissa preferred at 32@32¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼, Pennsylvania Railroad in a small way at 56¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 31, an advance of 1; Reading at 52¼, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 38, a decline of 1; 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54¾ for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common, and 41 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chestnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; and 42¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares are unchanged. Mechanics' sold at 29½; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 102 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 79 for Western; 62½ for City; 54 for Commonwealth; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares are less active. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34¼@34½, the latter rate a slight advance; 26¼ was bid for common do; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred;; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; 49½ for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 8½@8¾, a decline; and Corplanter at ¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at ¼@5 per cent. and balances could not readily be loaned. The Stock Exchange does not furnish employment for the large sums offering on call, and still lower rates may be expected in the continued absence of an investment demand for fancy railways. Commercial paper sells at 6½@7 for best, and 8@9 for good.

"Sterling bills closed at 107¾ for leading names at sixty days.

"The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $2,192,493·26—for Customs, $386,000; Payments, $1,037,531·73—on account of Loan, $285,000; Balance, $37,591,949·86; Gold Notes, $581,000."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$100	City 6s, new	93¾	200 sh	Sch Nav pf	34¼
$2200	do	94¼	200 sh	do	b30 34¼
$550	do	94¼	100 sh	Ocean	b30 8¾
$1000	do	94¼	400 sh	do	8¾
$100	do	old 88¾	300 sh	do	b6 8¾
$5000	US 5-20s 64	105	100 sh	do	8¾
$6500	do	1862 105	100 sh	do	b5 8¾
400 sh	Ph & E	b30 34¼	200 sh	do	8¾
500 sh	do	34¼	103 sh	Corn Planter	1
200 sh	do	b30 34¼	120 sh	Penn R d bill	56¼
100 sh	do	b5 34¼	18 sh	do	56¼
100 sh	do	b30 34¾	42 sh	do	56¼
100 sh	do	b30 34¾	100 sh	Reading	52¼
500 sh	do	34¾	500 sh	do	b30 52¼
100 sh	do	s30 34	100 sh	do	b30 52¼
100 sh	do	s60 34	100 sh	do	b30 52¼
100 sh	do	c 34¼	100 sh	do	b30 52¼
100 sh	do	s30 34	100 sh	Lit Sch	b30 31
100 sh	do	b30 34¼	1030 sh	Catawissa pf	32
500 sh	do	34¼	100 sh	do	32¼
200 sh	do	34	300 sh	do	32¼
100 sh	do	s30 34	300 sh	do	32¼
100 sh	do	34	100 sh	do	32¼
100 sh	do	33¾	100 sh	do	b5 32¾
100 sh	do	b30 34	103 sh	N Y & M'dC	7¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	126¾	12 M.	126¾
11 A. M.	126¾	1 P. M.	126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	126¾	126¾
American Silver, 5s and 10s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	Selling.
American Gold		126¾	127
American Silver, 5s and 10s		120	122
Compound Interest Notes:			
"	" June, 1864	10¾	11
"	" July, 1864	10¼	10¾
"	" August, 1864	9¾	10
"	" October, 1864	8¾	9
"	" Dec., 1864	7¾	8
"	" May, 1865	5¼	5¾
"	" August, 1865	3¾	4
"	" Sept., 1865	3¼	3¾
"	" October, 1865	2¾	3

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 23.—The rain to-day has partially suspended wharf operations, and the transactions in all departments are of an extremely limited character. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers are purchasing in small lots, only to supply immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were disposed of at $7@8 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@10 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour no change to notice. Corn Meal has declined; 600 barrels Pennsylvania sold at $3·50.

The offerings of Wheat continue very scarce, and in the absence of sales to any extent, we quote common and fair red at $2·20@2 45; and good and choice at $2·50@2 55; white ranges from $2·60 to 2·90. Rye comes forward slowly, and is in moderate request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 95c., and Delaware at 80c. There is less inquiry for Corn, and more offering. Sales of 4000 bushels of yellow at 80c. Oats are scarce, and in demand, with sales of 2100 bushels at 60c. in the cars.

The market is nearly bare of Cloverseed, and it is in fair demand. Small sales are reported at $4@4 50 for common; and $4 75@5·75 for fair and choice. Timothy is very scarce. We quote at $5@5·25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 55@2 60.

Whisky moves sluggishly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at $2 25@2 26; and Ohio at $2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 23.—Beef Cattle are dull this week, and prices are 1 cent ₱ lb. lower. 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17c. for extra and choice; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 11@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

54	head	Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
65	"	A. Christie & Bro., Chester co, 15@16½.
24	"	A. Kennedy, Chester county, 13@15½.
27	"	Jones McClese, Chester county, 13@15½.
66	"	P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@16.
80	"	J. McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@16.
107	"	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 15@16.
91	"	James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 13@16.
103	"	Ullman & Boenman, Lancaster co., 15½@17.
125	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16½.
109	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.
42	"	Mooney & Brother, Lanc. co., 7@9.
29	"	H. Chain, Lancaster county, 14@15
15	"	J. A. Chain & Brother, Lanc. co., 14@14½.
52	"	L. Frank, Lancaster co, 11@15.
105	"	Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co., 14@16.
58	"	Hope & Co., Chester county, 7@8.
15	"	Sturm & Co., Lancaster county 15@16.
20	"	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 15@16.
20	"	D. Branson, Chester county, 12@16.
70	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 15@15½.
50	"	Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 14@16.
65	"	Kimball & Miller, Chester co, 14@15½.

Hogs are dull and lower. 2400 head sold at the different yards at from $12@13·50 the 100 pounds, net.

Cows are also lower. 200 head sold at $50@75 for Springers, and $30@40 ₱ head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are without change. 600 head arrived and sold at from 8@9c. for clipped, and 7@8c. ₱ pound gross for wool sheep.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

"Twisted Loop-stitch" Willcox & Gibbs' NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESTNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

EDWIN BOOTH'S GRAND RECEPTION, THIS EVENING AT THE WALNUT.
A few very choice seats can be obtained at the BOOK-STAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 1t*

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 249 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm7*

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Rocdermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Knecdler & Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE,
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. [4 23 mwf2m

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 3m

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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Highest Grade Known to Chronometry,

Unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

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Tuesday Evening Next, 24th Inst.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
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The collection will be arranged for examination on Monday afternoon.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
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A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture
OF THE
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government. The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN. For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery. Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

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Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
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THE ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

In the spring of every year, as if in sympathy with the season, the walls of our old Academy blush and bloom again with the beauty of art. Then we discover what our artists have been doing for the past year, for here their best works are assembled. The galleries are filled with new paintings, not merely those of American artists, but with the foreign pictures which our wealthy connoisseurs are constantly importing. England, France, and Germany are laid under contribution. Nowhere can the untravelled Philadelphian study art to such advantage, for it is the only gallery in which the various schools and styles are represented. The visitor may go back to "the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome;" have at least a glimpse of the beauty of the early Italian painters; study the new tendencies of art in other countries, and compare with all these the works of those men who now maintain and increase the reputation of Philadelphia. He may see the complete collection of casts from the celebrated marbles which Lord Elgin brought from the Parthenon to England in 1811—those mutilated statues before which Fuseli strode in his enthusiasm, exclaiming, 'The Greeks were gods! The Greeks were gods!"—of which Hayden said, "I saw that union of nature and ideal perfected in high art, and before this period pronounced by the ablest critics as impossible. I thanked God with all my heart, with all my soul, and with all my being!" No other city in America possesses casts from the unrivalled works of Phidias. Something, at least, is there of Guido, Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, and Michael Angelo. Of names distinguished in English art are Van Dyke, West, Opie, Leslie, but, strange indeed, not one canvas of Reynolds is in the galleries! But all the artists who are now considered the fathers of American painting are represented there—Gilbert Stuart, the greatest of all, perhaps—Washington Allston, John Neagle, Inman, and Rembrandt Peale; and after these the eminent painters now living—Sully, Hamilton, Rothermel, Schussele, and others, who prove that art has not degenerated in America. Deficient as our Academy is in many respects, it must be admitted that no other collection in the country surpasses it, while in the department of casts from the Antique it is unequalled. To-day the special exhibition was formally opened. On Saturday evening the private view was largely attended. Most of our artists were present, and many gentlemen well known for their interest in art. The ladies, of course, were numerous—too many of them more attractive than the pictures, and a few quite as well painted. A beautiful woman should enter a picture gallery with discretion, and endeavor not to distract the attention of the earnest student. In the crowds that filled all the galleries, and with the short time for examination, we could do little more than form a general idea of the exhibition. The critic is neither just to himself or to the artist, who judges a picture at a glance.

There are upwards of five hundred works belonging to the Academy; besides these, are about three hundred and thirty new works, which will be withdrawn when the exhibition closes.

We do not intend to pass over the fact that a number of prints and drawings are hung in the Directors' room, which the catalogue states are "not on exhibition." Why are they not exhibited? What right have the Directors to retain them for their own private enjoyment? If, as we suppose, these works are the property of the Academy, they should hang where visitors could study them.

Though we remember better exhibitions, this is equal to the average of the last six or seven years, and contains many excellent and interesting works, chiefly by Philadelphia artists. New York and Boston have sent few pictures. Nor are the foreign contributions numerous, though there are many pictures, from Germany especially, that have never been on the walls of the Academy. Some of these are only known to the public by their exhibition at the Great Central Fair—the finest collection ever seen in Philadelphia—and we regret that their owners were not more liberal. The Directors of the Academy have always had no difficulty in obtaining the loan of the gems of private galleries. But why should a collector hide his pictorial lights under a bushel? If it is creditable to possess a fine picture, it is more honorable to share for a little while with the art-loving public the pleasure of beholding it. Yet even our best artists, after selling a picture, perhaps the triumph of a year's labor, frequently find the possessor unwilling to permit its exhibition. This form of selfishness is akin to that which has made the collectors of rare engravings destroy all the duplicates they could find, that they might boast of having the only copy in existence!

Of historical subjects there but few, the largest being Rothermel's "Paul Preaching at Athens," (No 648). Schussele exhibits "Andrew Jackson before Judge Hall, at New Orleans, 1815" (No. 691), and Winner, "Christ and the Pharisees," (No. 724). These are the only new pictures in the branch of art generally considered the highest. That it *is*, we are not willing to concede. But that the annual exhibition of the leading city in American art contains but three paintings of history, and not one of them great, is a proof of the inequality with which art is sustained. In searching for the reason of this, it must be remembered that in this country art depends upon the patronage of the people, while in Europe, for centuries, its great pillars were Royal Governments and the Catholic Church. To Catholicism the unrivalled architecture of the middle ages may be said to have owed its existence, and to the lavish hand with which the Church dispensed her wealth, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Rubens, most of their fame. When Italian art was in its glory, there was scarcely a church too poor to purchase for an altar-piece a "Descent from the Cross," or a "Last Judgment." But in America there are no palaces for painting to adorn, and our republican Government has only of late appreciated the immense importance of a national patronage of art. In the Capitol, at Washington, are few paintings worth glancing at, and most of them disgrace the architecture. The Pennsylvania Legislature has lately voted a small appropriation to purchase paintings illustrative of the war; but this is an exception. As a rule, our artists depend upon men of moderate wealth, who merely want pictures to adorn their galleries. Hence the great number of landscapes, cabinet paintings, portraits, and the unfortunate scarcity of good historical pictures. Rothermel, whose genius deserves the largest field, has suffered throughout his career for the lack of encouragement, and we owe the "Christian Martyrs," the greatest of his works, more to his own determination than to any external inducement. Though historical art languishes in this condition of affairs, no just complaint can be made; it is inevitable in the early career of a nation without a Royal Court or an Established Church.

The exhibition contains the usual number of landscapes. E. D. Lewis contributes several good pictures, the largest of which is entitled the "Edge of a Forest on the Susquehanna" (No. 532).

Hetzel sends "On the Head Waters of the Conemaugh" (No. 551), one of the most charming of Pennsylvania streams. Paul Weber has several. Another large landscape is "The Hill of the Alhambra" (No. 597), by P. Colman. Cropsey, Whittredge, Richards, Van Ingen, Shaver, Russell Smith and his children, G. W. Holmes, De Vogel, Isaac Williams, are all represented.

Of marines there are unusually few. The exhibition misses the important aid of Edward Moran, who does not send a single picture. Nor has Thomas Moran contributed his landscapes, nor Peter Moran his cows. James Hamilton, whose genius is tireless as the sea whose waves he has mastered, bidding them storm to the clouds, or murmur on the sands, at his will, has sent but few pictures, and but two of any importance—"Liverpool Harbor" (No. 609), and "Scene on the Thames" (No. 670). Not one of his Niagara pictures is vouchsafed us, probably because the best of these great studies, in which he has been engaged for a year, are yet unfinished. Nor does he exhibit a single sunset, which is so much splendor lost. Samuel Walker, however, has endeavored to supply the want of those magnificent skies in which Hamilton is unrivalled, and has said to the Sun of Hamilton, like a new Joshua, "stand still!" and thus fixed it on his own canvas, where it burns with diminished lustre. The largest of all the marines is C. G. Rosenberg's "New York Bay" (No. 768). Bonfield contributes two or three.

We do not like so much land and so little sea, and hold the delinquent artists responsible. Mr. Moran, no doubt, as he walks about the rooms, where no picture of his is seen, and thinks how Smith is criticized and Jones abused, may quote Shakespeare and say, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." But as he is usually more praised than blamed, this exemption from criticism will hardly console him for his error in not exhibiting something. There have been years when the marines in the Academy amounted to a deluge—but this is a drought.

The portraits are better than the average, and there are very few of those dreadful mockeries of "the human face divine" that Jonathan Miller used to try to hang out of sight, near the ceiling. Sully exhibits several beautifully painted pictures, with all that ease and grace for which he is famous, the best being "The Girl at the Well" (No. 598). Waugh, J. R. Lambdin, Conarroe, Winner, Mathews, Fisher, Trego, Pettit, and Rosenberg, are among the principal contributors. H. Balling sends "General Grant in the Trenches at Vicksburg" (No. 705), and we think there must be half-a-dozen portraits of "Abraham Lincoln." Schussele gives a characteristic portrait of "Peter Cooper," an excellent likeness. W. K. Hewitt, who has made such rapid improvement that no one could guess, from his present works, that seven or eight years ago he was quite a bad painter, exhibits a number of capital portraits, one especially, a group of children and a dog (No. 626), deserving high praise.

In the miscellaneous pictures exist, probably, the chief merit and interest of the exhibition. At most of them we had merely time to glance, but could not mistake the beauty of Bouguereau's "Before the Bath" (No. 588), nor the force of John Neagle's "Cupid" (No. 532), in which the little god significantly plays with the doves of Venus and the shield of Mars. Sully's "Red Riding Hood" (No. 642) peeps out with a singularly sweet expression. George Lambdin has a large number of his delightful common-place subjects.

In the northwest gallery is a large painting by A. F. Bellows, "The Echo" (No 707), which we thought deserved more attention than we had time to give it. "The Recognition" (No. 775), by Constant Mayer, is a large, bold picture, representing two brothers meeting on the field of battle. The Rebel soldier bends above the dying Federal, shocked to think his musket may have sent the fatal bullet. There is fine feeling in this work. Beard exhibits "Not Caught Yet" (No. 775), a picture of capital humor, in which a mouse escapes out of one end of a basket, as his pursuer leaps into the other.

In the Southwest Gallery are a number of marble and plaster casts, several of great beauty. There are Karnisch's model for a monument to Lincoln, statuettes of Longfellow and Bryant by Kuntze, a bust of Albert Barnes, and a head by Palmer.

This rapid sketch of the galleries does not, of course, even touch many of their most interesting points. Though the exhibition does not contain one picture worthy to be called great, it has abundant charms for the lover of true art. We have merely given our general opinion of its character—criticism we reserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will make his *rentree* in Philadelphia in a part we have never yet seen him play—that of "Othello." Hitherto he has played "Iago," and it is one of the jewels of his artistic crown. His admirable conception of "Iago" will add additional interest to his "Othello," the great contrast giving, as it were, the cause and the effect of the dramatic action of the play. Mr. C. Barron has been chosen to support him as "Iago," and Mr. Taylor will play "Cassio"—a fine cast. The ladies are entrusted to Miss Germon and Miss Graham. The play will be put upon the stage with entirely new "business" and effects according to the modern school. Booth's reappearance is an event in our dramatic annals.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Madame Celeste's new piece is a version of the "Flying Dutchman." She herself enacts that wanderer of the seas. The effects in this piece are said to be most wonderful, and never yet attempted on any stage. Madame Celeste's expressive pantomime, her exquisite grace, will give admirable character to this mystic and romantic hero. The synopsis of the play seems to promise effects which, at any theatre excepting the Arch, would seem impossible to produce, but here we may be sure of having all that is "set down." The piece will be preceded every night by a farce.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell appears this evening in a new *role*, which she has never before played in this city. The piece is an adaptation of *La Grace de Dieu*, of which there are already one or two versions in English. Miss Mitchell has been very successful in this *role*, which differs somewhat in character from "Fanchon," although the heroine is a peasant. *Linda di Chamounix* is an Italian version of the plot. Miss Orton has a part in the piece, which will be an additional attraction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The managers of the Ravel troupe have made a most judicious change in reducing the prices of admission for the rest of their engagement in this city. They have not, however, reduced the attraction of the bills, and this evening Antoine, Francois, Gabriel, and the whole troupe, including Madlle Penita and Young America, will appear in favorite exhibitions and pieces. A reduced scale of prices will be found in detail elsewhere. Seats may now be secured in the lower part of the house for the reasonable sum of 75 cents each.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—During the present week El Nino Eddie performs his great wire-walking feats, and pantommic and vaudeville performances will be the order of the night. The Wesner Sisters will present their specialties.

—The London *Daily News* confirms the report that Mr. Goldwin Smith will retire from the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford at the end of the ensuing term. The reason is understood to be his wish to be relieved of the labor of tuition and to devote his energies, which have been somewhat impaired of late by failure of physical power, to the historical works which he has on hand.

AUCTION SALES.

B SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

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On Tuesday Evening,

24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold a large collection of china, agate, bardiglio, and castellina vases, bisque figures, of Roman, Grecian, and Gothic designs, or the importation of Messrs. Vid Bros.

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Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price.

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.

The subscribers have just received from the

NEW YORK AUCTIONS

A LARGE LOT OF

Cheap Barnsley Linen Sheetings,

Which they will sell at prices but little above cotton of the corresponding widths.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Linens and House-furnishing Dry Goods,

4 20 fmw 2m rp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.

MEDIUM FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.

DARK FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.

SILK MIXED CLOTHS, Etc. Etc.

FANCY STYLES FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

MIXTURES OF ALL GRADES, FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

4 21 3t Above Willow.

LINENS.

SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE.

DAMASK NAPKINS, DOYLIES.

TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC.

PERKINS.

4 18 wfm3t No. 9 South NINTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

[3 20 3mrp

CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,

AND PARLOR SUITES,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER

AND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of

DR. PLANITZ,

No. 12 N. NINTH Street,

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 9 rp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—

A new lot of White Goods.

100 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, and 75c. a yard.

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 40, up to 60c. a yard.

A cheap lot of Victoria Lawns, very fine, 40c. a yard.

Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.

Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 50, up to 80c. a yard.

Figured Swiss Muslins, 28 and 45c.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

7-4 Colored Table Linens, 62½c. a yard.

Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 87½, and $1 a yard.

Double Damask Bleached Table Cloths.

Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·38, $2·50, $2·62½, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.

A cheap lot of Linen Towels, 20 and 25c.

Handsome Damask Towels.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!!

Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market price.

Bleached Muslins, 15, 20, and 22c a yard; best Bleached Muslin in the city for 25c.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 24c.; fine and heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 25c a yard.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

Best quality imported choice Spring colors Ladies' English Silk Gloves; Ladies' White and Buff Berlin Gloves; Ladies' Lisle and Berlin Gloves, 25c. up to 50c. a pair.

BONNET RIBBONS, CHOICE COLORS.—Numbers 4 and 6 corded edge Ribbons; Black Velvet Ribbons; White Silk Mallines.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!—Best quality made expressly for our sales.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 21

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a

GREAT REDUCTION

From the prices early in the season.

$5 CREPE SILKS REDUCED TO $3·50.

$5 FIGURED CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.

$5 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.

$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3.

$3·75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3.

$3 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2·25.

$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.

$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3·50.

$3·50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·75.

$3·25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·50.

BLACK SILKS $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.

$1·12 5-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.

$1·50 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO $1·25.

90c. 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 75c.

$1·12 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.

$1·25 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO $1.

$1·00 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.

$1·25 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED to 1.

$1·00 PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES REDUCED TO 75 cents.

87c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 50c.

62c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 31c.

And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally *low prices.*

H. STEEL & SON,

4 17 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' DRESS

AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,

COTTON TRIMMINGS,

BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS

CLUNY LACES,

BELTINGS,

GUIPURE LACES.

BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,

GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,

COLORED VELVET RIBBONS

HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY, Linen Goods, Gloves, etc., at BAMBERGER BROTHERS'.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.—We are determined to sell all kinds of goods lower than any others are in the city.

HOSIERY HOSIERY.

Ladies' very fine and heavy Hose at 20, 25, and 30c.; extra heavy at 35 and 40c.; best full regular-made, from 50c. up.

Men's very heavy Half Hose at 25, 30, and 35c.; the best English full regular-made Half Hose at 50c., worth 75c.

Children's, Misses' and Boys' Hose of every description and quality, very low.

KID GLOVES KID GLOVES.

The very best quality Kid Gloves, warranted, only $1 25; a new assortment spring colors.

Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, new styles, very cheap.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

The very best French Corsets reduced to $1 40.

The best Tooth Brushes, 6, 8, and 10c.; Hair Brushes, 25c. up, a.

4 20 2t5p BAMBERGER BROTHERS',

No. 105 North EIGHTH St., third store above Arch.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 21 6t*

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.

4 5 rp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

THE ASPINWALL DISASTER.

Narrow Escapes—What is Nitro-Glycerine?

Some narrow escapes from destruction by the explosion at Aspinwall are reported. One of the most remarkable was that of the American brig *Kremlin*, of the Boston Ice Company, which lay not more than one hundred feet astern of the *European*, immediately between her and the freight house. The brig escaped almost uninjured; her deck cabin was strained a few inches out of place, while the freight house is a complete ruin.

Fortunately, at the time of the accident only four of the clerks connected with the freight department in Aspinwall were at their posts. Two on the wharf were instantly killed; the other two, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Forman, were in the freight house, but with wonderful presence of mind, on seeing the roof falling, one climbed over a car and sheltered himself in a window, while the other stepped into a doorway, and both were saved. The remainder of the clerks were in the neighborhood of the ticket office, seeing the train start for Panama, which, by some good Providence, had been detained nearly half an hour behind time, and thus saved the lives of most of the young men connected with the freight offices. Had they been in the building many of them must have perished.

WHAT IS NITRO-GLYCERINE?

This compound, more commonly known as blasting oil, is a pale yellow oily liquid of 1 6 specific gravity, insoluble in water. It does not explode by direct flame, and when exploded by a fuse or concussion leaves no residue. It explodes with great rapidity and force, and the discoverer claims that it can be kept at an indefinite time without decomposition. A few drops on an anvil detonates under the blow of a hammer, but the explosion is not communicated beyond the drop which receives the blow, and repeated blows are required to detonate the whole quantity. It can be heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit without igniting, but explodes at about 360 degrees Fahrenheit. It is poisonous, producing violent but usually only temporary headaches.

Glycerine is the sweet principle of oil, and is extensively used for purposes of the toilet. In 1847 a pupil of M. Pelouze's, M. Sebrero, discovered that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a highly explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous system that a single drop placed on the tip of the tongue will cause a violent headache, which will last for several hours.

M. Noble, a Swedish engineer, has succeeded in applying it to a very important branch of his art, namely—blasting. From a paper addressed by him to the Academy of Sciences we learn that the chief advantage which this substance, composed of one part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid, possesses, is that it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowder does, the strength of the latter being scarcely one-tenth of the former. Hence the miner's work, which, according to the hardness of the rock, represents some five to twenty times the power of the gunpowder used, is so short that the cost of blasting is often reduced by fifty per cent. The process is very easy. If the chamber of the mine presents fissures, it must be lined with clay to make it water-tight; this done, the nitro glycerine is poured in, the water after it, which, being the lighter liquid, remains at the top. A slow match, with a well-charged percussion cap at one end, is then introduced into the nitro-glycerine. The mine may then be sprung by lighting the match; there being no need of tamping.

One volume of the oil produces, in combustion, 554 volumes of hydrogen, 469 volumes carbonic acid, 39 volumes oxygen, 236 volumes nitrogen. One volume thus suddenly expands to nearly one thousand three hundred times its original space, producing an irresistible disruptive force. As the expansive force is greater than that of gunpowder, smaller holes and fewer charges will be required. The oil is simply poured into the drill holes and water-tight safety-tubes attached, and the hole stopped with sand or water. It is often poured through water into the holes, and as it does not, like glycerine, mix with water, being heavy, it sinks to the bottom and the water above serves as a plug. It the blasting oil be frozen it must be handled with care, as an engineer in Germany found to his cost when trying to break up some frozen pieces with his pick. It could be frozen in cases of proper size, and introduced in the same manner that gun cotton is.

The question whether nitro-glycerine undergoes spontaneous decomposition or not is by no means settled. It is well known that gun cotton, if not properly washed, and if exposed even to diffused light, undergoes spontaneous decomposition, and as recent instances of explosion in this city, San Francisco, and now at Panama, are attributed to nitro-glycerine, it is necessary to be cautious about storing quantities of the oil in cities until the matter is sufficiently investigated.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CIVIL RIGHTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION—THE LAW SUSTAINED.

From the Chicago Republican.

The case of Barnes against Browning, the first in which the Civil Rights act has been involved, has just been decided by Judge Test, at Lafayette, Indiana. As our readers may remember, Barnes, a negro, sued Browning, a hotel proprietor at Lafayette, for a balance due him for wages. Browning pleaded that the constitution of Indiana forbids negress to enter the State, and disqualifies them to make or enforce contracts. The counsel of Barnes demurred to this defense that this provision of the Constitution was annulled by the Civil Rights law just enacted by Congress; and this view being sustained by the justices' court, the question went up to the circuit court on appeal. The judgment of that court was rendered by Judge Test on Saturday last He holds that the article in the State Constitution relied upon by Browning is set aside, not only by the Civil Rights act, but by the effect of the recent anti-slavery amendment to the national Constitution. As the Civil Rights act has not yet been officially promulgated, it is upon this last ground that the judgment of the court in this case rests. In view of that amendment Judge Test determines that Barnes is a citizen of the United States, and just as fully qualified as any white man to bring a defaulting creditor to justice, any provision in the Constitution of Indiana to the contrary notwithstanding.

A SAFE ROBBED BY BOYS.

A Tin Box Containing Over $1700 Stolen—Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of a Portion of the Property.

On the morning of the 9th inst. a tin box containing $1400 in gold, a gold certificate for $300, $66 in Treasury notes, $15 in revenue stamps, and $3·05 in fractional currency (altogether of the value of $1784·05), was stolen from the safe of Thomas Irwin's Sons, brokers, at No. 19 Broad street. It has since been ascertained that on the morning in question two boys named Henry Ketter and John McCullough, who are employed by Black & Spaulding, having a desk in the same room as the owners of the property, are the thieves.

McCullough, who was arrested soon after the robbery, finally confessed that on the evening in question, on returning from the post office at 6 o'clock, they having by some means become possessed of the ward which enabled them to undo the fastenings of the combination lock with which the safe was fitted, entered the office, opened the safe, and abstracted the box containing the property. This was conveyed by the boys to the cellar of the house occupied by Henry's mother, No. 310 Worth street, and there secreted. Henry took all the treasury notes, $5 of which he gave to John, and $50 to his mother for board. The revenue stamps were sold by John for $11, and the amount given to Henry. Soon after the robbery the boys were arrested by Detective Eustace, but after being incarcerated for two days, and no evidence appearing against them, were discharged. At this time the tin-box containing the money was in the cellar of the house above mentioned. Sergeant Caster, of the Fiftieth (Brooklyn) Precinct, then took the matter in hand, and rearrested McCullough, and he confessed to the above statement of facts.

In the meantime Ketter had made the acquaintance of two boys named Henry Scully and Robert Halliday, and they, by means of threats of denouncing him to the officer, learned where the box was secreted. After the arrest of Ketter, when the above facts became known, Sergeant Caster searched the house, and found that the box had been removed. He then arrested Scully and Halliday on suspicion of stealing the box. They, however, declare that they know nothing about it. Still another boy, named James McGee, residing at No. 224 Third street, was arrested, and he states that Scully and Halliday gave him $42, which they said was part of the proceeds of the sale of the gold. The $50 given by Ketter to his mother has been recovered, together with $42 from McGee. $42·55 from Scully, and $42·75 from Halliday. McGee is held as a witness. The remainder of the prisoners were yesterday committed by Justice Shandley.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Chinese in San Francisco—Visit to the Pagan Temple.

Wednesday last, besides being Ash Wednesday and Valentine day, was the first of the new year among the Chinese of this city. I believe I have told you that there are from 5000 to 10,000 of the moon-eyed Celestials in this city. Among them are some very wealthy and respectable merchants, and the "doings" of the New Year holidays (four days) have been quite interesting. Fireworks and crackers have been rattling in all parts of the city, but more especially in that part of the town known as China-town, where most of the "Johns" reside. Many of these merchants kept open house, and received their white friends with as much dignity and ceremony as "any other man." Champagne and other wines were expended with liberality.

The temple was opened to all Mehcan visitors who would honor them with their presence, and I, among others, "honored" them with a call. The building is situated in a miserable dirty alley, and is a small building, three stories in height. The first story seems to be occupied as a sleeping and smoking department. There were a number of the "Johns" lingering in blissful repose upon the floor, while others were enjoying the luxury of a smoke. The strong fumes of opium which they smoke not having a salutary effect upon my olfactory organs, I was obliged to beat a hasty retreat, and forthwith mounted to the second story. All about this room were characters in the Chinese language, brilliant lights were suspended from the ceiling, and incense burned upon the several altars where were reared the gods whom they worship. On one side were arranged standards or poles upon which were banners. These standards were surrounded with figures, carved from brass, in the shape of dragons and monstrosities of various forms. Near this was reared an altar or pedestal where an ugly looking animal of the dragon species received the homage of the "Johns." Around the "animals" were some beautiful specimens of Chinese handiwork, consisting of carved wood, embroidered work, and artificial flowers, the whole being under a canopy of carved wood-work, handsomely gilded with gold, silver, and carmine.

Before this nondescript idol were placed plates containing oranges, candies, and cups of tea, given as an offering; but the gentle "pussy" with the immense mouth and open jaws touched them not.

In another portion of the room was placed a large number, one hundred or more, small figures carved from brass, representing Chinese in various attitudes and postures. I inferred that this was some historical representation. There were several spreads of most exquisite embroidery work, the figures being of the dragon and mermaid order, handsomely wrought in gold and silver, upon heavy scarlet silk. These were offered for sale at $70 each.

The third story is the most important one, for here in all his majesty and glory sits the "Josh" of Joshes, Tong Gee. He is a jolly, fat, and seemingly a very good-natured old fellow; his mouth is rather larger than is necessary for a mortal to possess, and he grins constantly. He is a wooden man, but a great man among the Chinese. His complexion is rather darker than that of his devotees, being of a dark brown. He sports a moustache of huge size. He also had several plates of oranges, candies, and a pot of tea before him. Whether it happened to be his lunch hour or not, I did not ascertain. He was seated under a canopy of richly embroidered silks, carved wood-work, and artificial Chinese flowers, all arranged with that taste and skill which the Chinese alone possess. There was also a piece of embroidery work here which is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen. It was made in China, and exported to this country expressly for the temple. As far as my observations extended, I judge that the Chinese may have no service. There was a large number present, but they seemed to be as unconcerned as their visitors.—*Cor. Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

—A convict in the Rochester Penitentiary confesses to the murder of Jonathan Orton, in Rochester, some time since. The statement is known to be false, and got up for the purpose of obtaining notoriety; but a local paper proposes to take the rascal at his word, and hang him for lying, and thus save the county the expense of board.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $20 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 1

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,
Are Manufacturing their New Styles of
PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,
And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.
The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.
IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED (4 19 thsm1y

CHALLENGE LIGHT!
Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.
BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney! No smoke! No grease.
Sold by Inventors.
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. 1 47

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 5

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$80, $90, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamer "SUSAN," Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below Spruce street, will leave with despatch. Rates low. Apply at No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 21 3t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original suites, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and replushed in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Rugs and Blankets. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX.
3 12 mthss No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods or undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style 1 29 mw3m

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29 mw3m

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,
Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS,
NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS
OF
Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,
Which they offer at prices corresponding with
THE DECLINE IN GOLD.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.
We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.
Also, Imperial Three-Ply Carpet
Extra Superfine Ingrain.
JUST RECEIVED,
WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY
Canton Mattings,
OF ALL WIDTHS.
McCallums, Crease & Sloan,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
4 12 1m No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

TEAS, &c.
A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House,
BOYD & CO.,
4 9 mw1m No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 25c. to $1·50.
200 PARIS CORDED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior in finish and durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c
726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
AND GYPSIES.
BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE,
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS
FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, Etc. Etc.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.
We solicit an inspection of our stock and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.
Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 18 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 730 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.
DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for (2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 4 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

Curiosities of Eating.

The following, from *Hall's Journal of Health*, will be read with interest by those who are obliged to study close economy in their diet:—

An old beau, formerly well known in Washington city, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if, after this, he had to go to a party and eat a second dinner, he ate nothing at all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent upon her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the farthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry. If the cakes were omitted he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis have shown that they abound in the heat-forming principle; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco, and spirits. It has also been observed in New York by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor they often laid out every cent in tea or coffee, instead of procuring the more substantial food, such as meat, or flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their apparent extravagance and improvidence, the cry was universally in both cases identical: their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of tea, tobacco, or liquor would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else. Scientific men express the idea by saying, "Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues; in other words, it gives fuel to the flame of life, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body."

If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between the breakfast and dinner he will soon find himself getting faint about the regular luncheon time, but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, it will not be long before he can dispense with his lunch altogether. These things seem to show that, to a certain extent, eating is a mere habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in twenty-four hours, and that at night.

—Liszt's Coronation Mass was performed last month at the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, in the presence of the composer. The orchestra, which consisted of one hundred and fifty performers, was led by M. Hurand, director of the choir of St. Eustache. Cardinal de Bonnechose preached the preliminary sermon.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 1 9m

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!

BY GRIMAULT & CIE.

Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon

45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisi and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes al the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs

NERVOUS HEADACHE. NEURALGIA,

is instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,

a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,

Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,

No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA,

[3 19 mth2m

At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE

SCIENTIFIC

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALLORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT B. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Consultation and examinations free or charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 31 sm&th2mrp Philadelphia.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles G. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graflen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhoff, No 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street.
M. J. Bissett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 194 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 160 S. FOURTH Street,

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid-up Capital, $150,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hulborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$98,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200.000	" 5-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90.555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53.250·
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23.750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	30,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635·37
		$1,253 630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph B. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400.000·00
Accrued Surplus	944 543·15
Premiums	1,162.308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467·53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 1123

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30§

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing, during the period of one year, from and after the first day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:—

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

of size No. 1, 43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be make of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width, the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton, or in manner of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside), that they will become responsible on sufficient bonds for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON,
4 16m6t Postmaster-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No. 1103 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1388 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 41 by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL,

AT THE

CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1866.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz:—

Thirty-two wards; entire length, 743 feet; tank-house, and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing, and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large caudron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's kitcheners—7 feet long and 4 high. Also, all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings, which are within the line of sentinels, must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie, buried in the ground; to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster. 4 19 5t

GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs.	Sulph. Ether,
1,200 "	Nitrous "
2,000 "	Chloroform,
1,000 "	Canth. Plaster,
1,000 "	Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 "	Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals.	Alcohol,
800 "	Olive Oil,
20,000 oz.	Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 "	Tannin,
8,000 lbs.	Extracts,
6,000 "	Cerates.
14 000 yards	Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 "	Isinglass "
1,600 lbs.	Patent Lint,
300 "	Fine Sponge,
3 000 "	Farina,
24 000 "	Essence Beef,
500 "	Gelatin,
1,000	W. W. Mortars,
500	Pres. Scales,
3,000	Spatulas,
850	I. R. Cushions,
1,000	G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.—An interesting meeting in behalf of the above commission was held in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Fifteenth and Locust streets, last evening. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Calkins, presided, and addresses were made by the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Parker, Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., and Charles E. Lex, Esq. The objects of this commission were fully set forth by the secretary, and its claims to public sympathy and support enforced by those who followed him. As this organization becomes better known to our people, it must secure all the aid it requires to its noble work of relieving the destitute and enlightening the ignorant masses of the South.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey have stretched out their arms and clasped their hands, so as to allow the State of Georgia a place to rest, in its time of need, and while she feels the beating heart of Christian charity on either side, the tears of penitence will learn to flow from the melting coals of gospel kindness heaped upon their heads.

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in Seventh street, above Brown, was filled with an attentive audience, to listen to the eloquent remarks of the pastor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who had just finished his fourth year with this congregation. Previous to commencing his discourse, Mr. Talmage made a short statement in reference to the condition of the church in which it appeared that during the past year there had been contributed by the congregation over ten thousand dollars for religious purposes. The income of the church at the present time is eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars more than it was at the same date last year, and the additions to the membership have been quite large, about fifty-eight new members having been added. At the present time there is in progress a Pentecostal revival, large numbers having already signified their belief in the Gospel, and identified themselves with the church, while scores are waiting to enroll themselves among the people of God at the next meeting of the Consistory, which will take place during the present week. This congregation was never in a more prosperous condition.

BOLD BURGLARY.—Last evening about midnight, two professional burglars were caught in the rear of Mr. Knowles' flour warehouse, in Market street, near Thirteenth, by Officer Spence, of the Ninth Ward police, and two citizens, who happened to be in the vicinity. They had entered the store with a skeleton key, by way of the front door, and drilled the fire proof so skilfully as to strike directly upon the bolt, which was sprung in this way. They removed a number of the books and a box containing deeds and important papers, but obtained no money, having been drawn away before forcing the burglar proof where the money was. Mr. Stuart, who resides next door, heard them, and gave the alarm which resulted in their arrest. It is to be hoped that we are, for the present, rid of two of the numerous scoundrels with which our city is infested.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES AT GERMANTOWN.—On Thursday night last, the residence of Mr Leeman, on Indian Queen lane, Falls of Schuylkill, was entered by a thief, who got in at the back window. Not being able to get his hands on anything of any value, the fellow proceeded to treat himself to a light supper of bread and wine in the dining-room of the house. Things about the premises were very much disordered by the burglar while ransacking for articles of value. After making a somewhat fruitless search, the rascal effected his escape.

On the same night the residence of Mr John Vost, at the Falls of Schuylkill, was entered, but nothing taken away, except the would-be thief himself, who escaped after searching the premises.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—Thomas Kingsley was engaged in kicking up a row on general principles, last night, at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets. Among other innocent amusements he tested the strength of a pane of glass by bringing his fist in contact with it. He succeeded in demolishing the glass, but the latter revenged itself by cutting Thomas' hand pretty severely. Officer Woodhouse interfered with Thomas' pranks, and proceeded in quest of him, when the latter gave an exhibition of his pugnacious talent by assaulting the minister of the law. The officer secured a cut head, and then secured Kingsley, who was committed to prison by Alderman Hutchinson.

NOT A SUICIDE.—It turns out that the supposed case of suicide at Queen street wharf yesterday morning, and of which mention is made in another column of THE TELEGRAPH, was a false alarm. It appears that the owner of the coat, etc., found on the wharf, got on a spree, and cannot tell how his clothing came where it was found. His wife, nearing of the finding of the clothes and missing her husband, went to the Second Ward Station House, and while identifying the articles in walked her husband, the supposed suicide. An explanation was had, and the parties went home rejoicing.

A DEMENTED DOMESTIC.—Anna McKee is aged about thirty-five years, and is somewhat demented. Anna was employed as a domestic in the house of a family in Germantown. On Easter Sunday last Anna left the house, after securely locking all the doors and windows, and was not seen until yesterday, when she was found leading a sort of hermit's life, in Haines' Quarry, near Germantown, where she had taken up her abode. A portion of a fish and some other eatables were found in the quarry, on which Anna had been living. After an examination she was committed to prison for safe keeping.

STOP THIEF.—John W. Thomas and a couple of other individuals went to the shoe store of Mr. S. Ringold, No. 1540 Market street, on Saturday evening, and, while the party were engaged looking at some shoes, Thomas seized a pair of boots and made off with them. A lively chase ensued, when the fugitive was overhauled at Nineteenth and Locust streets by Officer McCarty, who brought him to a full stop by the persuasive argument of presenting a revolver at his head. During the chase Thomas divested himself of his coat, to increase his rate of speed. Alderman Tunison committed him to prison in default of $1000 bail.

SWORN IN.—Joseph I. Gilbert (for nine years past a reporter in the Pennsylvania Senate, and for THE EVENING TELEGRAPH) and Washington L. Peddrick were sworn in this morning as phonographic reporters for the District Courts Nos. 1 and 2, of this State. These appointments are made by the justices under an act passed by the Legislature at its last session. Phonographic reports of proceedings will soon be found necessary and convenient in all of our courts of law.

A CORRECTION.—A local item in Saturday's TELEGRAPH, referring to the changes now going on in the Girard row, Chesnut street, above Eleventh, contained an error which crept in through inadvertance. The store No. 1121 will be opened by Mr. J. H. Burdsall, and not by Mr. Mitchell, as stated. Mr. Burdsall has been for a long time connected with Mr. Mitchell's establishment, and out of this fact the mistake arose. It will, when completed, be one of the finest confectioneries in the country, and an additional attraction to our city.

DROWNED MAN FOUND THIS MORNING.—This morning the body of a drowned man was found in the Delaware river, at Vine street wharf. He was apparently about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height. Had on an army blouse and pants, white shirt and red undershirt, white drawers and low shoes. His hair is dark brown, and cut short. From appearances, the body has been in the water about two months. A white Kossuth hat was found in one of the coat pockets. The Coroner took charge of the body.

A THIEF TRACKED AND ARRESTED.—A short time since, a fellow named Henry Reiman, of Baltimore, robbed Vandyke's Hotel, at Jenkintown, of the sum of $100, with which booty he came to Philadelphia on Saturday last, and proceeded to a clothing store to purchase a suit of clothes. He was tracked and arrested on Germantown road, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to prison.

CAUGHT UNDER THE COUNTER.—A colored individual named George Moore was arrested last night at Foulkrod's shoe store, Fourth and Girard avenue, on suspicion of larceny. George was found secreted under the counter, and was conveyed from thence to the presence of Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to prison.

BOY RUN OVER.—About five o'clock last evening, a boy named Frank Morzer was run over at Twenty-first and Market streets, by a carriage, and injured about the head; it is thought, however, not seriously. The parties driving the carriage were arrested for a hearing into the circumstances of the case.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named Charles Baseman made an attempt to cut another man at Twenty-fourth and Coates street last evening, when he was taken into custody, and committed by Alderman Hutchinson.

BOOT STORE ENTERED.—Last night the shoe store of John Ashhurst, Germantown, was entered, but nothing of value taken away except a pair of boots.

SALE OF FINE STATUARY, VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PLATED WARE, ETC.—Messrs. Birch & Son will sell to-morrow morning, at their auction room, No. 1110 Chesnut street, some very fine parlor and garden marble statuary; also, an assortment of elegant vases, statuettes, Bohemian glassware and plated ware.

MY NEW YACHT.—
She's painted fresh, with colors bright,
Her rigging all is trim and tight,
Her speed won't fail her
In any stress of wind or tide,
And, on her deck, I feel the pride
Of a true sailor.

A *sort* of summer's rig I wear,
But neat, and of a jaunty air,
To win each gazing beauty's smile,
For all the girls like Bennett's style.

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other Lung Disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises the most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N. S., says:—"Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of *Brown's Bronchial Troches.* They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

JOHN LOCKE once encountered a blind man who took his idea of scarlet from the sound of a trumpet. On that philosophy, why may not a deaf man be reminded, on seeing a hoop skirt hanging out at the door, of the peal of a belle? And while on the subject of dress and undress, we must refer to the handsome assortment of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s under the Continental, for both dress and undress occasions. The Clothing offered at this house has no equal in this city.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.
Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come,
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This old and well-known remedy, which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp, or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentary, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1403 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

IF YOU WISH to be beautiful use Hogan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming, lovely. Any druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

SOMETHING NEW.—Hyde's Patent Aroma Saving Coffee Browner with Patent Tester. Suits any stove or range. Select your coffee and brown it yourself, and you will have it in all its purity and fragrance. For sale at hardware and house-furnishing stores generally. Try one, and taste good coffee.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—Superior style Photographs, every variety, executed with rare ability, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Now is the time. Don't forget the place.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

LANCE—CAMPBELL.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. W. S. Hall, Mr. GEORGE LANCE, of this city, to Miss LYDIA E. CAMPBELL, of Camden, N. J.

NORBERG—BIRNBAUM.—On Wednesday, the 18th instant, at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, by the Rev. Dr. Krotel, CARL A. NORBERG, of Porsgrund, Norway, to EMMA S., daughter of the late Charles Birnbaum, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—At his residence, Chesnut Hill, on the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM H. BROWN, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Third day, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Friend's Burying Ground, Germantown. §§

CORNELL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES G., son of Charles V. and Juliana E. Cornell, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 738 Coates street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

GORDON.—On the 22d instant, ANNIE MAY, only child of Joseph and Mary Gordon, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 437 N. Fourth street, on Wednesday morning, April 25, to meet at the house at 8 o'clock and leave at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Flourtown.

LAWSON.—On the 21st instant, ELIZABETH LAWSON, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Fifty-fourth street, Hestonville, on Wednesday, the 25th instant; to meet at the house at 3 o'clock. Interment at Blockley Baptist Church, Hestonville.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS and members of INDUSTRY LODGE, No. 131, A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall, in CHESNUT Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, HENRY W. RIDGWAY.
By order of the W. M.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

BEGINNERS IN HOUSEKEEPING AND OLD housekeepers are requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Cooking Utensils.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SILVER-PLATED AND STEEL BLADE Ivory handle Table Cutlery, Carvers, and Steels, with a fair variety of other styles, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

CURLING RODS, CURLING TONGS, PINCHing Irons, Hair Crimpers, Nail Cutters, Tweezers, Nail Scissors, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

FYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.
LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
NEWEST DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS. 4 12 thsm5p
BEST BLACK SILKS.
RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.
SILKS,
RIBBONS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC
Gold the Basis of Prices.
[4 6 stuth 1m

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
NOW OPEN,
PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.
RICH SILK BASQUINES.
RICH SILK JACKETS.
RICH SILK CIRCLES.
DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.
DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.
DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.
FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.
DENTELLE DES INDES.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
WHITE LACE SHAWLS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
Wonderful Scientific Discovery.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which coexists with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FORTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Paralysis, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Insanity, Hysteria, Nervousness, Faulty action of the Heart, Locked-jaw, etc.
2. LIVER AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious Headache, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Bronchitis, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleuro-pneumonia, or Rheumatism of the Chest. Consumption in the early stages.
4. JOINTS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterine Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNFAILING SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable or cannot admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vital power remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—Be discased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment, or others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Dougass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. V. Sweeny, Assessor Second District Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Fecure, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. J. Pleasonton Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

KNICKERBOCKER
ICE COMPANY.
E. P. KERSHOW, A. HUNT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.
OFFICES AND DEPOTS:
Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street:
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.
Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual promptly, at the lowest market rates, to Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.
Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.
ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Manyunk, Richmond, Kensington, and all parts of the city.
Your order respectfully solicited. 4 16mwrplm

R. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 20 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

LARGE NEW COUNTRY
PRODUCE AND BUTTER STORE.
All kinds of the very best PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS, at the very lowest country prices.
Fresh Rolled Butter, Roll Butter, etc. received daily; Poultry, Eggs, Choice Meats, Groceries, Fruits, etc.
AT No. 812 RACE Street,
4 20 6t Near Eighth.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·70, $1·75.
H. DIXON,
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.